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CEMA ENGINEERING INDUSTRY MEETING ENDS

LD122307 Budapest MTI in English 1847 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 12 (MTI) -- The 6th meeting of experts of the CMEA Committee for Cooperation in the Engineering Industry concluded its work in Siofok, Friday with the signing of agendas. At the four-day session the European CMEA member countries and Cuba as well as Yugoslavia which was present as an observer, dealt with issues related to the manufacture of electric household appliances.

It became apparent at the meeting that in this area the manufacture of microprocessor controlled facilities and other up-to-date installations has become spotlighted in the CMEA countries.

The agendas signed Friday create a foundation for the commercial and production specialization talks that are to take place before the end of the year.

CEMA MACHINE-BUILDING SESSION BEGINS

LD231938 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 23 (MTI) -- The meeting of the CMEA Machine Manufacturing Sub-Committee began its session in Szirak Tuesday with representatives of all member countries attending. The aim is to work out a joint development plan for up-to-date chemical industry machinery and facilities up to the year 2000. Norms for a uniform dimensioning of the chemical industry facilities and specifications for their approval valid for member countries will also be worked out.

PARTY CULTURAL EXPERTS MEET IN BUCHAREST

AU231610 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1439 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/9/1986 -- Tuesday, September twenty-three, a meeting of heads of cultural sections of central committees of the communist and worker parties in some socialist countries opened in Bucharest.

Participating are representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Romanian Communist Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Vietnam.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, a warm salute and the wish for the proceedings to be successful and contribute to strengthening the collaboration among these parties and countries and to enhancing the prestige and influence of socialism in the world were addressed to the delegations attending the meeting by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The participants in the proceedings swap experience on the development of culture as an outstanding factor of building the social system, of giving a patriotic and revolutionary education to the working people and of shaping up the new man, the builder of socialism and communism. The meeting also occasions an examination of certain aspects related to the development of the collaboration in the field of culture and to the exchange of spiritual assets, in view of better knowing one another and promoting friendship and understanding among peoples as well as the ideals of peace and progress.

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON STOCKHOLM TALKS

LD221804 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence-Building Measures has successfully ended. Our special correspondent Istvan Kulcsar reports: [Passage omitted] Ambassador Karoly Szigeti, head of the Hungarian delegation, said the following about the conference which ended today:

[Begin Szigeti recording] The successful outcome of the Stockholm conference could have a useful effect on the work of other negotiating forums. Certainly it will improve the international atmosphere, and it also proves that the establishment of a security system can be achieved in other geographical regions as well. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER MALILE LEAVES FOR UN

AU201300 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 20 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile who heads the delegation of the PSR of Albania to the proceedings of the 41st session of the General Assembly of the U.N. Organisation left for New York yesterday.

GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA

AU211448 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 21 (ATA) -- The government trade delegation of the PSR of Albania headed by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, returned home from the Republic of Cuba yesterday.

JOURNAL REPORTS ON 'INCREASE IN WELL-BEING'

AU101221 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Issue No. 8 August 86 pp 24-23

[Nezhdet Hoxha article: "The Ensuring and Gradual Rise of the People's Well-Being -- the Major Aim of the Eighth 5-Year Period"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The dynamic nature of our socioeconomic development and the achievement of expanded reproduction to secure expanded consumption is a clear testimony to the vitality of the economic policy of the AWP and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings. During the past 4 decades of socialist construction, social production and the national income have increased at a rate of 2-3 times the population growth rate. By ensuring the material and social possibilities of expanded reproduction in a country with high population growth, socialism in Albania has at the same time ensured the well-being of present and future generations on the basis of a balanced and irreversible expanded reproduction and consumption. Thus, not only has unemployment disappeared, but over 200,000 new jobs are created every 5-year period.

During the new 5-year period the development of social production will again form the basis for the fulfillment of the targets set out with regard to the increase in well-being. According to the draft directives of the ninth AWP congress for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the general social production and other synthetic indicators characterizing our country's development and progress will increase at a pace 2-4 times the population growth rate. The attainment of this objective will be achieved as a result of the proportional development of all branches of material production, particularly as a result of the increase in the social production in industry and agriculture. It is expected that 72-74 percent of the total volume of investments will go to industry and agriculture. Other branches of the economy will also be subjected to a comprehensive development, particularly transportation, construction, trade, communal services, and so forth. In addition to the development of the production sphere, considerable targets have also been determined for the development of the nonproductive sphere, education, culture, the health service, and so forth.

The indicators of the population's well-being will also rise on this basis. Thus, the real per capita income will rise 7-9 percent in 1990, compared with 1985. Guided by the Marxist-Leninist principle that "socialism is built not only in the cities, but also in the countryside," other measures are also stipulated to gradually narrow the fundamental differences between the urban and rural areas with regard to the real per capita income, as well as with regard to living standards. As a result of the increase in the overall agricultural production an the perfecting of the relations in the distribution of agricultural production, the real per capita income in the countryside will increase at approximately double the rate of increase in the cities. [passage omitted]

Under the present conditions, when the capitalist encirclement is becoming increasingly vicious, the economic crises gripping the bourgeois-revisionist capitalist world are becoming increasingly exacerbated and more frequent, it is essential that in the course of the popular discussion on the draft directives, all the objectives set out for the development of our socialist economy and the further consolidation of the country's defense potential should be argued scientifically. The degree of confidence in their feasibility should be raised, objectively assessing our possibilities and the concrete circumstances of the construction of socialism in our country. Comrade Ramiz Alia instructs that the question is to draw on the creative thinking of the masses, render them conscious of their tasks, and mobilize them in concrete activities to uncover reserves and to fulfill tasks in accordance with all their indicators. [passage omitted]

The party attached and continues to attach great importance also to priorities in meeting demands. In giving priority to meeting the more essential needs, the vital and more widespread needs, the party has opposed and continues to oppose petit bourgeois concepts and likes, premature demands outside the real possibilites of the economy. Of considerable importance from this viewpoint is the work of the party organizations and its instruments in implanting among our people a sense of simplicity and thrift in the use of material goods, that every member of society may think, work, and live like revolutionaries, living a simple and cultured life in accordance with the real conditions of the country's socioeconomic development. Every inclination of chasing after luxury and premature needs that are not essential to raise well-being, but are stimulated by vestiges of bourgeois concepts about the way of life, which have been inherited from the past and are being nurtured by the ideological pressure exerted by the bourgeois-revisionist capitalist encirclement is harmful and has negative consequences from an economic as well as an ideological viewpoint. [passage omitted]

Well-being has not merely an economic side related to per capita consumption, but also a profound political, ideological, and social meaning. Well-being has to do with the entirety of factors and conditions that determine the life of the people in all its facets.

Considering the problem from this angle, the stability of our economy and its relatively high rate of development assume particular importance, but so does the harmonization of the ways that make possible the gradual and secure elevation of the general well-being of the people without permitting great differences between social classes, sections or groups, and so does a sense of security for the present and the future, and so forth.

The draft directives of the Ninth AWP Congress for the Eighth 5-Year Plan also reflect this aspect of well-being. The problems pertaining to the increase in the number of people employed in useful work, to the increase in the number of people employed in useful work, to the increase of average wages, particularly to the increase in the income of cooperativists, to the increase in the social consumption funds, and so forth, are correctly harmonized in the draft directives. The number of people in employment will increase by approximately 207,000 during the current 5-year period; abut 63,000 workers and white-collar staff will be attested annually, and another 87,000 will receive pensions. The important thing is that the new manpower should be trained professionally and ideopolitically and that it should be employed primarily in the sphere of material production. These and other measures related to perfecting distribution according to work will influence in the direction of raising wages and the real income of the working people.

The size of income per family or per capita of the population in the cities and in the countryside is an indicator which in the last analysis is related directly to the country's economic potential, as well as with the structure of the social production and consumption of material goods and vital services, particularly with regard to the course being followed of raising the material well-being and cultural standard of all the people. It is a fact that in our country the level of wages and other income of the working people is such that every family is assured the essential means of life. Under these conditions, the stability of the economy, the market, and prices, the regular supply of the market with essential commodities, the reduction of production costs, the implementation of the party's policy concerning the distribution and redistribution of the national income and all other material and cultural goods making for the standard of living of the people -- all these assume great importance.

The increase in individual consumption will continue to be a factor in raising well-being in the current 5-year period. But the social consumption fund also plays and will continue to play a considerable role. The growing proportion of social consumption in the general consumption of the people, in rural as well as urban areas, is a general tendency. The state uses and will continue to use even larger funds for the development of education, culture, transportation, health, the communal economy, and other vital services of a cultural and social nature.

A system of free medical care, of social insurance and pensions, of paid vacations, mother-child care, and so forth, has been established in urban and rural areas, with the citizens benefiting in accordance with their needs. Every family benefits today an average of 4,000 leks annually from the social consumption funds. Compulsory 8-year education has spread throughout the country, secondary education has been extended, and higher education meets the country's needs for cadres and specialists. An entire network of cultural and artistic institutions is serving the entire population. Considerable funds will be devoted to improving housing conditions during the eighth 5-Year period. An additional 85,000 apartments and houses will be constructed, while rents represent only 2-3 percent of the average family income.

The increase in social funds in socialism makes it possible for the members of society to benefit in accordance with their needs and, consequently, the differences in real per capita income, in the standard and way of life, and in the level of cultural development between the various groupd of the urban and rural population, between the highland regions and the plains, and so forth, are being constantly narrowed since it is those families which have a lower per capita income who are benefiting the most from social funds.

The rapid and proportional development of production, the stability in the price of mass consumer commodities, the abolition of all taxes for the population, the free medical care, the expenditure effected by the state of education, culture, and the technical-professional training of the working people, as well as numerous other measures that the party has adopted and continues to adopt, constitute that complex of factors making for a stable well-being which rises gradually and surely, instead of sporadically.

Above all else, the well-being presently assured in our country and its guarantee and future increase is a real one, based on our forces and possibilities, it is the well-being of a people of a society with no debts and enslaving credits, that does not know the negative manifestations and the numerous wounds of the rotten bourgeois-revisionist capitalist society like economic crises, moral degeneration, alcoholism, drug abuse, violence, insecurity, and anxiety about the future. This is the most concrete reflection of the possibilities created by genuine socialism for the all-around development of man as an individual and member of society, instead of those propagated by the bourgeois and revisionist ideologues who measure the level of well-being on the basis of certain superficial indicators, of the quantity of household electrical goods and overall data which serve in fact to conceal the bitter reality of the working masses in those countries.

The fact that there are today countries in the capitalist world, which are so deeply indebted that they have to use 38-50 percent of the value of their exports only to pay off the interest of previous loans, or the fact that in some capitalist countries the burden of internal debt" of credit consumption," is over $1,000 per capita -- all this alone suffices to see more clearly the correctness of the policy pursued by our country to ensure the increase in well-being relying on our own efforts. [passage omitted]

MLADENOV MEETS MORE FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UN

AU241030 Sofia BTA in English 0821 GMT 24 Sep 86

["P. Mladenov's Meetings at the U.N." -- BTA headline]

[Text] New York, September 23 (BTA corr.) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, had a meeeting with Mr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi stressed the significance of the continuation of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, of the initiatives of the socialist countries for strengthening of confidence, for lessening of tension and for development of the international cooperation, for disarmament and for establishing of a comprehensive system for international security.

Expressing their concern over the continuing Middle East crisis, the two ministers stressed that the achievement of a real, just and durable settlement of the conflict may be achieved only after Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and after establishing of an independent state of the Arab people of Palestine. They expressed full support to the proposal for convening of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all concerned sides.

Bulgaria's foreign minister had a meeting with Iraq's foreign minister, Mr Tariq 'Aziz.

The two sides ascertained that the Bulgaro-Iraqi relations undergo a successful development and that considerable possibilities exist for their further development.

Mr Petur Mladenov presented Bulgaria's position on the Iran-Iraq armed conflict and stood for termination of the military actions as soon as possible and for settlement of the problems between Iran and Iraq through peaceful negotiations.

Mr Petur Mladenov had a talk with Mr George Iacovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Bulgarian foreign minister confirmed the principled and consistent position of Bulgaria for peaceful, just and durable settlement of the Cypriotic issue at guaranteeing of independence, sovereignty, territorial wholeness and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus. He said that Bulgaria condemns any unilateral actions whatsoever, which could hamper the achievement of this aim, and stands for convening of a representative international conference in the frameworks of the U.N., at which with the collective efforts of all concerned sides decisions should be worked out, which should correspond to the interests of the Cypriotic people as well as to international peace and security.

Minister Petur Mladenov had a meeting with Mr Jean-Bernard Raimond, minister of foreign affairs of France.

The two sides discussed the condition and the further development of the bilateral cooperation in different spheres. They noted the common desire of Bulgaria and France for lessening of the tension in the world and for improvement of international climate; for successful development of the all-European process, for finding of political settlement of the existing conflicts in the world.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the successful course of the Conference on Condidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe.

TODOROV TALKS WITH CHINESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU221825 Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 22 (BTA) -- The talks between a delegation of Bulgaria's National Assembly, headed by its chairman, Mr Stanko Todorov, and the visiting Chinese parliamentary delegation, headed by Mr Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, centered on the Bulgaro-Chinese parliamentary contacts and the development of the bilateral relations in general.

The Chinese delegation's visit here is a continuation of the contacts between the two countries' parliaments, (restored) last year. This according to the heads of the two delegations has had a favorable impact on the development of the relations between China and Bulgaria. It was noted that the exchanged visits of members of the two countries' governments have played a positive role in the development of the bilateral cooperation.

While briefing each other on the socio-economic development of China and Bulgaria, the participants in the talks stressed that the two countries can fulfil the goals they have set for themselves only if there is lasting peace and security.

ATANASOV MEETS CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER GERLE

AU231824 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] On 23 September Comrade Georgi Atanasov received Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the CSSR side of the Bulgarian-CSSR Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Information was exchanged on some topical issues related to the two countries' economic development. Special attention was devoted to the basic areas of cooperation, as well as to the possibilities of their expansion and improvement.

Cooperation Session Ends

AU231919 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The meeting of the leaders of the Bulgarian-CSSR Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, in Sofia ended on 23 September.

In accordance with the characteristics of the two countries' economies and the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000, the committee coordinated a program on scientific and technological research during the current 5-year plan period. The program gives priority to specialization and production sharing in the areas of automobile construction, robots, highly efficient metal processing equipment, electronics, and chemical industry.

INTERIOR MINISTER RECEIVES PDRY COUNTERPART

EA231943 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior, Brother Salih Munassir al-Siyayli, arrived in Sofia yesterday from Moscow on a visit of several days to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. On his arrival in Sofia he was received by Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov, member ot the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party and interior minister, and a number of high officials in the ministry and brother Muhammad Yahya Jabir, the charge d'affaires of Democratic Yemen's Embassy in Bulgaria. [passage omitted]

ATANASOV RECEIVES KUWAITI DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU231354 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received Mr Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, foreign undersecretary of Kuwait, who is on a visit to this country from September 22, for consultations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A friendly discussion was held on issues concerning the bilateral cooperation and on current international situation problems.

Mr Georgi Atanasov and Mr Sulayman Majid al-Shahin) assessed highly the relations between Bulgaria and Kuwait.

TANCHEV RECEIVES NORWAY CENTER PARTY LEADER

AU231829 Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) and first vice-president of the State Council, received a delegation of Norway's Center Party led by Mr John Dale, secretary general of the party. The delegation is visiting this country at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

Mr John Dale pointed out that Bulgaria's achievements and her consistent peaceloving policy for goodneighbourly relations in the Balkans and turning of the region into a nuclear and weapon-free zone, are highly respected.

The two sides stressed the enormous significance of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear attempts and the other Soviet initiatives set forth by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, which give a unique chance for advance toward an improvement of the international situation and toward disarmament.

YOTOV, STANISHEV TALK WITH DOMINICAN CP LEADER

AU231836 Sofia BTA in English 1738 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA) -- Mr Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party, visited this country from September 21 to September 23, at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

He had meetings with Mr Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Dimitur Stanivshev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Special attention was paid to the peaceloving foreign policy initiatives of Bulgaria for the turning of the Balkans into a nuclear and chemical-weapon-free zone, into a region of goodneighbourliness and cooperation.

Mr Narciso Isa Conde spoke about the efforts of the Dominican Communist Party for unifying of the leftist and progressive forces in that country and about the struggle of the Dominican Communists against imperialism and reaction, for freedom and social progress.

The two sides expressed their concern that because of the adventurous U.S. course toward over-armament and confrontation the situation in the world continues to be alarming and dangerous. Resolutely was condemned the aggressive policy of the North American imperialism in Central America and the Caribbean, which completely neglects the rights of the peoples in this region of the world for free and democratic development. The two sides reiterated the unflinching solidarity of the BCP and the Dominican Communist Party with Nicaragua and all other peoples fighting for national and social independence, democracy and progress.

The two parties voiced full support to the peace initiatives of the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries for halting of arms race and strengthening of peace. They stressed that the decision of the Soviet Union to continue the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests is a unique chance for healing of the political and military-strategic situation in the world.

FRENCH TV CRITICIZED FOR BULGARIA-TERRORISM LINK

AU222011 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Sep 86 p 4

[Article by Nikolay Golemanov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO Paris correspondent; "Vain Efforts of the 'Third Program' or 'Truck Science' As an Inexact Science"]

[Text] The French television program "FR-3" added a new feature to its already crowded list of anti-Bulgarian programs. Last night it tried to insinuate that our country was allegedly involved in ... the bloodthirsty terrorist acts in Paris.

Moderator F. Alfonsi and "reporter" J. Ch. Denio started from far away. They generously "treated" their viewers to silly inventions implying that the trucks of the Bulgarian International Transport are allegedly managed by "agents of the secret services" and deal exclusively with the transportation of weapons between France and the Middle East. This -- against the background of a terrified concern -- how can they calmly cross the border without being thoroughly searched?

How can they pass the Marseilles port, of all things? "Marseilles is a hot spot; it is a port leading to the Middle East!" This exclamation is an example of the French moderator's great eloquence. His eloquence was necessary, as a matter of fact, because it had to conceal the numerous white threads with which the "report" shown on television was concocted. We see the journalist speaking on the telephone. (closeup). His invisible interlocutor immediately agrees to let pass a load of weapons to an Asian country. The screen bears the inscription: "At the other end of the line there is a high-ranking functionary of the International Automobile Transport Economic Trust [MATSO]." How convincing this sounds ...!

Hence, the trips of our TIR [International Road Transport] trucks are called the "Bulgarian connection" with admirable ease, while the authors of the program are carried away by ever expanding new propaganda tricks and slanders.

We must point out that Alfonsi and Denio are by far not the first French "truck scientists." The MAT economic trust has for a long time been the target of anticommunist inventions. The people working in this trust will be amused to learn how many varied roles are attributed to them -- depending upon the necessity of the moment.

Thus, for example whenever a new wave of spy mania invades the country, French readers and viewers learn that our trucks are filled with espionage devices and cross the highways of Western Europe with evil intentions. There was a time when the reaction in France could not swallow the fact that the communist Charles Fitterman was minister of transportation, and among the numerous attacks against him, there was the insinuating question why he admitted the TIR trucks into this country. In Washington people were trying to accuse them of drug smuggling, while the local "truck scientists" did not wait for an invitation to imitate the example... Then someone must have suddenly been illuminated by a new inspiration: "How could we have forgotten about the weapons to the Middle East?" As we can see however, this is not all.

Not only ideological motivations are the motors for this flight of imagination. The authors of the show themselves recalled that the "Bulgarians are most favorably placed on the international transportation market." This is the point -- the MAT economic trust is the largest European enterprise in this area, and there are certain people who are by no means pleased with this fact.

Last night's French television program interviewed a police officer, who assured the journalists and the viewers that the Bulgarian trucks in France are driving under the most careful control and under technically perfect observation. Despite all this, the long-time, most varied accusations have never been confirmed by facts. This is because there are no such facts. As a matter of fact, the Third Program is not the only bourgeois propaganda medium which is guided by the slogan: "So much the worse for the facts," and we could have passed over its most recent vain effort with an ironic smile.

We could have done so if the choice of the occasion were not such as it is. It shows that Alfonsi and Denio have assumed a rather disgusting task.

We are impressed by the two "technical details." First of all, the program was not planned in the weekly program review. The decision to embellish the Friday night program was obviously adopted at the last minute. Second, it was prepared in spring and its initial intention was to show the alleged transport of weapons. Now, at the last minute again, it was revised and commented in such a manner as to suggest links to the terrorist actions which recently took place in Paris.

In order to avoid any doubt on the purpose of this "updated" program, Alfonsi exclaimed: "We have ascertained (?) that anyone and anything can leave France in these Bulgarian trucks -- bombs, terrorist detachments, and secret agents alike!" We presume that only great emotion prevented him from adding to this list: submarines, fighter planes, and fighting elephants...

We know from our experience -- and we have been well aware of this for a long time -- that it is naive to expect honesty, objectivity, and ethics from imperialist propaganda. However, this incident of the "Third Program" went beyond all limits, also as regards French compatriots.

At a time when the French people are concerned and alarmed by the criminal explosions and everyone is searching for an efficient counteraction against terrorism, the TV "duo" finds it most opportune to implement ill feelings and hatred against socialist Bulgaria, to plant its small dose of explosives under the efforts for understanding, mutual trust, and cooperation in Europe.

There is a whole army of people whose daily bread consists of anticommunism. Day after day they are searching, picking their brains, combining, concocting -- in order to find some efficient means for poisoning the public consciousness; they try to find the most monstrous lies. They see the anxiety and insecurity of the Parisian population during the current days and rejoice at the conventional opportunity.

They stand beside the victims of terrorism, whose blood is being shed on the sidewalks of the streets of Paris, staring at the victims and calculating: "Let us see, what we can gain from this?"

In doing so, with this gesture, they remind us of a rather unattractive bird.

Press Conference on Allegations

AU231950 Sofia BTA in English 1908 GMT 23 Sep 86

["Obvious Disinformation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA) -- In connection with the untruthful and ill-intended information about the Bulgarian Economic Association "International Road Transport" (T.I.R.), which has been broadcasted on the third programme of the French Television "FR-3" on September 19 and re-broadcasted on September 22, Mr. Aleksandur Popov, director general of the association, spoke before Bulgarian and foreign journalists, today. He categorically refuted the groundless allegations.

The broadcasted information is false, ill-intendedly biassed, contains gross falsifications and has an obvious political incentive, said Mr. Aleksandur Popov. Its aim has evidently been to discredit the T.I.R. Economic Association as a leading organization in the field of international road transport.

The T.I.R. economic organization has existed as such for 26 years now, and since 1980 it has established itself as the best carter of transit goods from Europe to the Middle East, it works according to modern technologies and is distinguished for its organization of work.

Aleksandur Popov said: "The T.I.R. Economic Association has nothing to do with terrorism. It maintains excellent trade relations with the French business circles and enjoys their high assessment for the quality of its services. We observe every law of the countries through which our trucks pass. Since its foundation, the Economic Association 'International Road Transport' is a member of the TIR Convention and every year it is awarded a premium of 100 thousand to 300 thousand Swiss francs because it keeps to the regulations."

During the whole period since the foundation of the association not a single Bulgarian driver has been arrested and not a single case of transport of goods, such as the goods referred to by the broadcast on the French tv, has been established.

It was pointed out at the press conference that the conclusions, which the broadcast on "FR-3" tries to suggest to its viewers, are based on conversations with sham-drivers and sham-representatives of the T.I.R. Economic Association, on ignorance of the internationally regulated transport process. Obviously the authors of the broadcast are also ignorant of the practice of strict and thorough customs and border control in France itself.

It was announced at the press conference that a representative of the French customs in Marseille had already expressed indignation over the broadcast and had denied the "facts" revealed by it.

Mr Aleksandur Popov stressed once again that the French business circles and official bodies had never had any objections in the process of the bilateral contacts. We think that the broadcasted provocational material has also farther aim -- discrediting of Bulgaria, said he. Logic suggests that the broadcast had been inspired by circles standing against detente, against peaceful cooperation.

DZHUROV, OTHERS AT ARMY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU221837 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] On 22 September in Sofia the 42d anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army was marked by a festive meeting. The meeting was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, and Dimitur Stoyanov; Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department; deputy ministers of national defense; general and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; and representatives of sociopolitical and mass organizations.

Gena Stoykovska, worker at the "8 March" plant, Hero of Socialist Labor, greeted the meeting on behalf of the Sofia public.

Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states to the Bulgarian People's Army, also spoke at the meeting, which marked the 42d anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

In his report Colonel General Stoyan Subev stressed that the Bulgarian People's Army defends the socialist achievements and the cause of peace and progress in a united formation with the soldiers of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries.

Leaders Attend Ceremonies

AU221843 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] On 22 September, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army, wreaths were laid at the Dimitrov Mausoleum on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the command of the construction troops, the Sofia City BCP Committee, and so forth. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov; Colonel General Velko Palink, head of the BCP Central Commitee Social and National Security Department; deputy ministers; general and officers; and representatives of Sofia's public.

Wreaths were also laid at the monument of te unknown soldier, the monument of the Soviet Army, the common grave, the ossuary in Lozenets, and the monument of Marshal Tolbukhin.

DAILY REPORTS ON SOFIA DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS

AU181054 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Sep 86 p 6

[Zoya Nestorova report: "Efficient Use of Labor Resources"]

[Text] A meeting of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee took place yesterday. It discussed the question of the growth of the Sofia city population during the first half of 1986.

It was pointed out that during the period from 1 January to 30 June 1986, according to the collected data, the new residents of the capital who have been admitted to residence, regardless of the increased control and the measures adopted, indicate a relative increase. Overcoming the manpower shortage was put forward as the most important device for restricting the mechanical growth of the population.

Measures have been adopted for the strict observation of the number of working places and jobs demanding special qualifications for which workers who have no Sofia residency can be employed on a temporary basis.

Further Details

AU181052 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 16 Sep 86 p 2

[Lyubomir Kolesnikov commentary: "Sofia Residents Are Increasing"]

[Text] The number of Sofia residents is increasing: This is, to put it briefly, the result of yesterday's meeting of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, at which the problem of the growth of the Sofia population during the first half of 1986 was discussed.

The data cause concern: During the period between 1 January 1986 and 30 June 1986 the capital admitted 4,796 new residents. The analysis shows no trend toward a diminution of the number of candidates for Sofia residence. The majority of newly-accepted residents are those who married in Sofia. They are followed by people employed in the construction sector, in the trade sectors, in public services, and in certain other branches of the Sofia economy.

The reasons for the alarming situation of the capital's demography will be analyzed. Among these reasons we can point to certain cases of inefficient labor organization. This occurred, for example, in the construction organizations of the Sofia City Council; during the first half of 1986 over 150,000 working days were lost, which could have been avoided and which is equal to the labor of 1,000 workers.

The Sofia People's Council Executive Committee decided to intensify control over the rayon people's councils and economic leaderships, and entrusted the Sofia city branch of the state labor inspectorate to prepare an analysis on the problem of utilizing the work of people who are not Sofia citizens. However, there is only one method to solve the problem of the mechanical growth of the capital's population: establish an economic system able to consume more scientific-technical achievements and fewer workplaces.

KEMPNY, KORCAK RECEIVE USSR'S SLYUNKOV

LD231252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, received the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Nikolay Slyunkov, member of its presisium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia Central Committee, in Prague today. He briefed them about the activity of the Czech National Council and said that in the current period it will promote above all the application of scientific and technological development, the deepening of socialist democracy and the increasing of working people's participation in management.

Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, who attended the audience, briefed the Soviet guests about the activity of the Czech government, the present economic situation and measures taken by party and state authorities to eliminate existing shortcomings.

In the ensuing conversation Soviet deputies enquired about some questions concerning the management system, the utilization of secondary raw materials and the jurisdiction of the federal and national authorities. Nikolay Slyunkov presented a commemorative medal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to Josef Kempny. Afterwards, Josef Kempny gave a gala luncheon in honor of the Supreme Soviet delegation.

BRATISLAVA REPORTS ON SHEVARDNADZE UN SPEECH

LD232106 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, began to deliver his speech at the current session of the UN General Assembly in New York about an hour ago. Not only representatives of the remaining 158 member countries of this most universal world organization, but also millions of peace-loving people the world over awaited with interest the USSR'S standpoint on the current sharpened international situation and the situation concerning the Soviet-U.S. dialogue.

U.S. President Reagan, true, spoke in his address yesterday in favor of its continuation. But his address lacked even a hint of willingness to achieve at least one compromise in the sphere of disarmament during the summit. In sharp contrast with Reagan's speech was the address by the Soviet minister, Shevardnadze. Vladimir Solecky has sent the following report from New York.

[Solecky, speaking in Czech] The main attention of the 2d day of the general debate at the 41st General Assembly is concentrated on the address of the Soviet representative, Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze, who at the moment is delivering the concluding portion of his address. The substantial part of his address was dedicated to the attitudes of the USSR to the key questions of disarmament. The Soviet representative refused to argue with the propagandist rhetoric of yesterday's address by President Reagan, but he could not ignore Reagan's attempt to philosophically justify the new space weapons by claiming that they can reliably safeguard security. Similar philosophy, in his opinion, has resulted in the fact that the arms race spiral is increasing annually, threatening to destroy our planet.

It was with the spontaneous applause of the General Assembly that the statement of the Soviet foreign minister was adopted, namely that the USSR is ready at any time and anywhere to sign an agreement on the complete ban of nuclear tests and that this could be carried out under UN auspices. The problem of verifying this ban is one of the favorite arguments of those who oppose a general test ban. Minister Shevardnadze said in this respect that such a problem simply no longer exists. The USSR is open to any form or method of verification. Eduard Shevardnadze praised the results achieved in Stockholm in further deepening the Helsinki process and said that the coming round of talks in Vienna could represent a new milestone on the path toward greater security in Europe.

ROHLICEK DISCUSSES CSSR-PRC ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD232231 Prague Television Service in Slovak 2000 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Interview with Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy premier, by unidentified correspondent of Czechoslovak television on the "24 hours" program; Rohlicek speaking in Slovak, correspondent speaking in Czech -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Comrade deputy premier, you have recently returned from an official visit to the Chinese People's Republic [PRC]. You held talks there, primarily about futher concrete possibilities for cooperation in the sphere of economy. How did they go?

[Rohlicek] At the beginning we concentrated on exchanging information about the fulfillment of our 5-year plans, and then on the current state and future securing of the fulfillment of the long-term trade agreement that we signed in Prague a year ago. This embraced the Czechoslovak supplies of two 500 megawatt units for power stations, supplies of Czechoslovak Tatra cars and (?Lias) cars. Our aim is also to promote, later on, the assembly of both types of cars; that is, not only to secure the supply of whole cars but also supplies of parts to be assembled there. Then we spoke about the possiblity of Czechoslovak participation in the modernization and reconstruction of a number of Chinese industries. In the first place it is the metallurgy, then the metal processing industry, chemical industry, and coal gasification. In this connection we also discussed the supply of a gas manufacturing plant from Czechoslovakia to the PRC. We also spoke about the possiblity of cooperation of a higher order, primarily cooperation, mutual (?exchange) of licenses [word indistinct] and a whole number of other forms. We also spoke about expanding Czecholslovak imports from the PRC.

[Correspondent] What does it include?

[Rohlicek] Apart from the traditional supplies of foodstuff and raw materials, we have in mind products of the Chinese consumer goods industry, particularly household electrical appliances, footwear and some other goods. I think that every Czechoslovak citizen who is acquainted with Chinese products for our homes will find it agreeable that we are looking into ways of expanding further imports of Chinese consumer goods in Czechoslovakia.

[Correspondent] What is your view of the further prospects for development of Czechoslovak-Chinese economic relations?

[Rohlicek] In addition to signing in China a general agreement on the transport of goods between the CSSR and the PRC, we have also discussed the state of work on further documents in this area. If I also consider our reception by the Chinese premier and the chairman of the PRC state council, who showed interest in the further advancement of our mutual economic relations and personal contacts, then we must view the future prospects with optimism.

BILAK RECEIVES FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

LD231232 Prague CTK in English 1158 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 23 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Secretary Vasil Bilak today received an official delegation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party led by Secretary General Erkki Liikanen.

The two sides agreed that the present tense international situation requires increased activity by all peace-loving and progressive forces in the struggle for the continuation and promotion of the policy of detente and preservation of world peace.

They reject the dangerous policy of confrontation and feverish armament and support proposals aimed at liquidation of nuclear weapons, a halt to the arms race and prevention of its spreading to space.

The two parties regard the unilateral extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions as an important step towards a ban on all nuclear weapons tests. They believe that all-round dialogue between states having different social systems should help reduce tensions and achieve concrete agreements in the sphere of disarmament and strengthening of security in the world. They consider the effort to create nuclear-free zones in northern and central Europe and in the Balkans as a contribution to a Europe without weapons of mass destruction.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Finnish Social Democratic Party welcome the results of the first stage of the Stockholm conference.

The Finnish party delegation arrived in Czechoslovakia last Saturday.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SYRIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

JN230653 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Prague -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal received Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, in Prague today. CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade Urban and the Syrian charge d'affaires in Prague attended the meeting. The two sides discussed the developing relations between the two countries in all fields.

Strougal affirmed the importance of Syria's major role in the Middle East. He described it as a basic role in the Arab world without which the region's problems cannot be resolved. He affirmed that Syria did not assume this role by accident but was the result of the importance of the Syrian political leadership. He added: We appreciate this role very well and understand the difficulties that face Syria as a result of its stands and important role.

At the end of the meeting, Strougal asked Dr Yasin to convey his greetings to Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

BRATISLAVA WELCOMES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE OUTCOME

LD221235 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Lubomir Sisak commentary]

[Text] A preparatory meeting of representatives of the countries which took part in the conference on Confidence-Building Measures in Security and Disarmament in Europe begins in Vienna tomorrow. Lubomir Sisak comments:

The Vienna meeting will concern itself with preparations for the follow-up Conference on European Security and Cooperation which will begin on 4 November, also in the Austrian capital, to be attended by 35 countries, including the United States and Canada. This conference should augment the mandate of the Stockholm conference, so that its second stage can begin discussing disarmament issues.

Everything thus depended on the results of the Stockholm conference, which adopted a final document that was formally approved this morning by the delegates in Stockholm. The head of the Soviet delegation at the Stockholm conference Oleg Grinevskiy, described the document as a unique agreement in European dimensions, and a concrete part in creating a system of collective security on our continent.

Thus, in the end, sound reason, political realism and the sense of responsibility for the future destiny of Europe prevailed in Stockholm to which the socialist countries, which have been tirelessly demonstrating their constructive attitude to the drafting of confidence and security-building measures not by words but by deeds, have made a distinct contribution. Despite the large content and specific nature of the document, the Stockholm conference failed to achieve a unanimous agreement on all questions. This will be the aim for the Vienna conference and its preparatory meeting beginning tomorrow.

AMBASSADOR BUEHRING DISCUSSES STOCKHOLM DECISIONS

LD222141 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The first stage of the Stockholm Conference for Confidence Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe ended in the Swedish capital this morning with the adoption of the final document. A few hours after the concluding plenary session our special correspondent Guenter Leuschner spoke with the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Guenter Buehring.

[Begin recording] [Leuschner] After over 2 and 1/2 years of negotiations, the first phase of the Stockholm conference has ended in success. I assume, Comrade ambassador, that you are satisfied. First, at least, we should give a short review of the specific content of what has now been agreed on by the 35 states and which will come into force on 1 January 1987.

[Buehring] You are quite right, Comrade Leuschner, we are indeed satisfied, without being self-satisfied. I would like to answer your question directly. In the Stockholm document, which we adopted just minutes ago, is reflected the fundamental concern of the socialist states -- to agree on a combination of political and military confidence and security building measures. In the Stockholm document we have an agreement on renunciation of force which, I would like to say, is geared to military measures, to make precise and concrete the principle of renunciation of the threat of and use of force, geared to military confidence-building measures and their application throughout Europe.

I would also like to stress that we have agreed on concrete military measures which represent a significant development compared with those in the Helsinki Final Act. All larger military activities of all participating states in Europe, which moreover, are exactly defined, such as maneuvers, relocations and troop concentrations will be announced above a certain size -- above 13,000 men. Above a certain threshold of numbers, which has also been set down -- namely 17,000 men -- observers from all other participating states must be invited to military activites. I won't go into all the details, but I want to emphasize that with the annual preview of military activities, the exchange of the so-called annual diaries, we have agreed on a completely new measure which, if you will, considerably increases the confidence-building effect with regard to reciprocal information on military activities. We have agreed on what you can call a system of obligatory announcement and observation of military activities; this system naturally also contains regulations on observance and verification.

The particulars of conducting the on-site inspections are set out in a very detailed way. I would like to mention that we have agreed on a so-called passive quote, which means that each participating state must allow a maximum of three inspections to be carried out annually in the zone of application, that is to say, in Europe. But, Comrade Leuschner, I would like to say emphatically here and now that the arrangement for conducting inspections is, so to speak, the arrangement for an emergency, for exceptional cases. It is not the arrangement for, shall we say, routine application of those measures contained in other parts of the document. We are not speaking for nothing and not just on paper about confidence and security-building measures. These are to be found in the system of obligatory announcement and observation and, I would like to say here, also in a certain limitation [beschraenkung].

[Leuschner] Has the success of the conference which, one can say, was hanging by a thread almost to the last minute, er, what were the factors, then, that in the end did lead to the breakthrough?

[Buehring] One could certainly name a large number of factors here. First of all I would like to place the new approach by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member-states to the solution of this and other questions of military detente, political detente and dialogue, and the purposeful activity in the direction of disarmament, genuine disarmament, and arms limitation throughout Europe. I believe that this new approach on the part of our states was the decisive factor leading to the breakthrough here in Stockholm. I would put in second place the genuine striving by the neutral and nonaligned states to contribute to the success of the conference. Whether or not some of the proposals made by them, also in the last days and hours, were really always the best is an open question, but I would expressly like to pay tribute to the fundamental contribution made by the neutral and nonaligned states for the achievement of, in essence, what we have in fact achieved -- a system of confidence-building measures, whose implementation, I believe, can actually bring something new into relations betwwen the European states. And finally, Comrade Leuschner, we must not forget the West and north European states, including the government circles. As I said in my last speech in Stockholm, the sense for realism has won, in that here, the will has prevailed to prove in Stockholm that is is possible, even if only in a very limited sphere, to achieve what are important accords between 35 participating states of completely different alliances, neutral and nonaligned states, and so on.

[Leuschner] One can certainly see that this result is important, also for the forthcoming Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting. Moreover, it is the first accord of any kind on questions of military security since 1979, that is to say, since the signing of the SALT II agreement. What is the meaning of the Stockholm results beyond its immediate importance?

[Buehring] The Stockholm results primarily mean, Comrade Leuschner, in my opinion, that the policy of dialogue and of result-orientated negotiations can produce results, in spite of great resistance. I believe that here the GDR has made an important contribution, above all by the activity of the chairman of the GDR State Council, Comrade Erich Honecker. I would say that the Stockholm results also mean that the striving by the majority of the European states for soundly-based compromises has borne fruit, and that it has happened in a difficult sphere or, as they say, in a sensitive sphere, that is to say in the sphere of military security and military detente.

Although the measures decided upon are not disarmament, their practical or as many Western representatives say "operational"... [changes thought] they could become a practical or operational basis for serious negotiations on arms limitation and conventional disarmament throughout Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. This striving, Comrade Leuschner, is extremely important to us and was also again stressed in the statements by the representatives of the socialist states, the Soviet Union, Romania and the GDR, in their final speeches at this conference.

[Leuschner] And with their Budapest appeal the socialist countries have a concrete program for this next step. [end recording]

STOPH, POLAND'S GWIAZDA EMPHASIZE COOPERATION

LD222048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep (ADN) -- The firm alliance between the GDR and Poland as socialist neighbors in the heart of Europe is proving to be an important factor for peace on the continent. This was the view on Monday of Chairman of the GDR Council of Minister, Willi Stoph, and Deputy Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Wladyslaw Gwiazda, who are in Berlin for consultations between the chairmen of the two sections of the GDR/Poland Joint Economic Committee.

Both sides are decisively in favor of the realization of the decisions of the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact and the far-reaching Soviet disarmament proposals, the interlocutors emphasized. They stressed that the political, economic, and cultural relations between both countries are developing successfully and underlined the great importance of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, particularly in the development and use of key technologies.

FISCHER MEETS CSSR, CUBAN, PRC COUNTERPARTS

LD200354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1911 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] UNO/New York, 19 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, began a series of bilateral talks on Friday in New York with meetings with his counterparts from the CSSR, Cuba and the PRC.

Oskar Fischer and CSSR Foreign Minister Buhuslav Chnoupek conducted a friendly exchange of views on questions of the 41st UN General Assembly and on the expansion of relations between the GDR and the CSSR. They stressed that all efforts must be made to relax the international situation and to halt the continuing arms race.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca used the meeting with Oskar Fischer for a detailed briefing on the course and results of the recently concluded Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare and on that group's activities with regard to solving the Namibia problem.

In a friendly talk between Oskar Fischer and his PRC counterpart Wu Xueqian, questions of a further development of relations between the two states as well as problems of the 41st UN General Assembly were discussed. Wu Xueqian stressed that China is making intensive preparations for the official state visit to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman. The ministers expressed the conviction that strong impetus will emanate from this significant event, for the development of friendly cooperation between the two socialist states, disarmament in all fields, and the strengthening of peace in the world.

MITTAG RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU181305 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) headed by (Mersie Ejigu), WPE Central Committee member and minister in the office of the National Committee for Central Planning [title as received] on 12 September.

At the friendly meeting Guenter Mittag discussed the experiences and results in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress in the field of economic and social policy, in particular concerning the economic strategy of the SED.

(Mersie Ejigu) reported on the topical problems of development of his country in implementing the resolutions of the founding congress of his party. He reported on the successful discussion of the draft constitution.

Both sides praised the positive development of cooperation between the two countries, which was further deepend on the basis of the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The Ethiopian delegation visited combines and scientific institutions in Berlin and the Rostock Bezirk and acquainted itself with the experiences in the field of managing and planning the national economy.

The talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by the Central Committee department heads Carl-Heinz Janson and Manfred Voigt.

AXEN, ANGOLAN TRADE OFFICIAL SIGN DOCUMENTS

LD232011 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR and Angola share a joint stance on fundamental international problems. This was stated by Hermann Axen, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, and Pascoal Luvualu, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola of Labor Party, during the signing of an agreement on future cooperation between the two parties in Berlin on Tuesday.

The Angolan guest had headed the delegation from the Angolan trade union organization National Union of Workers of Angola, of which he is general secretary, to the 11th World Trade Union Congress.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WORLD TU CONFERENCE

Honecker Addresses Congress

AU230839 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 86 p 3

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to the 11th World Trade Union Congress in Berlin on 16 September]

[Text] Dear delegates and guests of the 11th World Trade Union Congress, dear friends and comrades!

On behalf of the SED Central Committee the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, I welcome you most cordially to the capital of the GDR. [paragraph continues]

It is a great pleasure to us and fills us with pride that the 11th World Trade Union Congress, this outstanding event, is taking place here in Berlin. We see this as recognition of the comprehensive activities with which the FDGB supports the development of the world trade union movement and the realization of its aims.

The active struggle which the WFTU, as the most representative trade union organization, has been carrying out for more than 40 years for the rights of workers, and which has achieved important political and socioeconomic successes in many parts of the world is highly respected in our country. The desire to never again permit war and facism announced at the founding congress in 1945 is of burning relevance.

The history of the WFTU is characterized by the consistent struggle for peace, for the preservation and expansion of political economic and social gains and rights of the working class and all working people. For more than 40 years the WFTU has been practising active class solidarity with all working people and nations resisting imperialist exploitation and suppression.

A very active part of its work is solidarity with all nations struggling for national and social liberation, fighting for respect of their independence and sovereignty. I am thinking of the people of Sandino, who are fulfilling the national and democratic renewal of Nicaragua and resisting the U.S. policy of threats and repression. I am thinking of the people of El Salvador and their liberation, and the people of Chile who are fighting heroically and with great sacrifice for the fall of the Pinochet regime. And I am thinking of the people in southern Africa, of their struggle for an end to the despicable rule of apartheid, for the freedom of Nelson Mandela and all patriots.

The world's conscience cannot be too loud in the world trade union movement, which is calling for peaceful coexistence among nations. Trade union commitment for peace is increasingly proving to be an important contribution to the solution of this vital quesiton of mankind. The almost 500 million members of the international trade union movement stand united in the worldwide struggle for peace. This is a mighty force which must be used even more.

All important trade unions decisively reject the course of confrontation and arms drive of the present U.S. Administration. They are calling for energentic and constructive steps of arms limitation and disarmament and have passed resolutions in this sense. They are, as we are, for another summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan with specific results in the field of disarmament, to strengthen peaceful relations among states.

The basis for a comprehensive approach to those questions, which must be solved to guarantee lasting peace and prevent a nuclear world conflagration, is present in the international trade union movement. This has become clear through the development of bilateral, regional and international dialogue between trade unions irrespective of the social system, the political system in which they are active.

The GDR has no greater longing than the preservation of peace. This is the objective, the well-being of the people in a comprehensive sense, at which the resolutions which the 11th SED Congress adopted are directed. Our strategy, which has been worked out with a view to the year 2000, builds on the creativity of working people and on the well-founded hope that there will be success in deflecting the danger of nuclear self-destruction from mankind. [paragraph continues]

Let me assure you that the GDR will always be found at the side of those who take action for this most important concern of our time -- for the safeguarding of world peace and for social progress.

In view of the horrendous destructive power of nuclear weapons systems, the only alternative which mankind has is either to be destroyed together or to live with and to get along with one another as well as possible. The arms race on earth must be ended; in space it must not even be permitted. The people need disarmament instead of an arms drive, cooperation instead of confrontation.

This year, which the United Naitons has proclaimed as the International Year of Peace, the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community presented the most far-reaching disarmament program to date at the Budapest summit of the Warsaw Pact. Not only does it present a magnificent vision with its proposals for the liberation of the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000, but it also sets out the way to realize this. One offer is a decisive reduction of conventional arms and forces from the Atlantic to the Urals. Not least it aims for a ban on chemical weapons. It is a program without ifs and buts, it excludes no type of weapon and includes effective control. It takes account of the fact that today security for all can only be achieved by all.

The primary place in this is occupied by a nuclear test ban. It is the key, as it were, to opening the gate of disarmament. A test ban would be an effective barrier to prevent the qualitative further development of nuclear weapons and a suitable step for the dismantlement of nuclear confrontation. The repeated extension by the Soviet Union of its moratorium has created a unilateral concession of world political importance. If the United States also stopped its nuclear tests the arms race, which is currently speeding up, would finally be brought to a halt.

As everyone can see, our proposals take account of the interests of all sides and are in accordance with the ideas of a broad spectrum of political forces on all continents. Proof of this is the most recent declaration in the Group of Six initiative, the results of the recent summit of the nonaligned in Harare, the declarations by reasonable and realistic politicians in the West as well as the diverse actions of the peace movement. To overcome the danger of war and to allow the survival of mankind, political and ideological differences must not be permitted to become obstacles for joint action. Give peace a chance. That is and remains our motto.

After two devastating world wars in our century there can be nothing of greater importance than safeguarding peace. The bloodstained bill of these wars always had to be paid by working people. And it is precisely they who are taking action for a peaceful future which would be destroyed in the incomparably worse inferno of a nuclear war. The arms race brings neither peace nor work, in the final instance it creates no jobs but destroys them. It intensifies all the symptoms of the crisis of capitalism, is a decisive cause for social cutbacks, for the dismantlement of trade union rights and freedoms. In view of this undeniable fact it is imperative to deepen the understanding that everyone who want social security also has to fight for the preservation of peace.

The arms race does not give bread to the hungry in the third world, rather it hinders their socioeconomic development and makes the debt mountains grow. It is therefore all to understandable if trade unionists in that region demand disarmament, cutting back the enormous arms expenditure in favor of economic and social progress.

We watch the intensive dialogue in the world trade union movement on these questions with great interest. We greatly respect and pay tribute to the efforts of the WFTU member organizations and other national trade union organizations to find common paths and reach with joint action for the all-embracing aim, peace and the prevention of a nuclear war. It is true to say that that is curently both the most urgent and the best representation of interests of the workers by trade unions in the whole world.

The GDR, the SED and the FDGB make their contribution in the struggle for peace, in a coalition of reason and realism. In view of the threatening danger it is now all the more necessary to do everything for peace.

It was affirmed at the 11th SED Congress that the GDR will continue to work for a policy of dialogue and cooperation, work actively for an improvement of the international situation and a return to detente. Every opportunity, be it ever so small, must be sought and used in order to stop the danger of war and stabilize peace. Practical steps must be taken. Our efforts to create a chemical weapons-free zone and a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe, for example, serve this aim.

The great German scientist Albert Einstein said that a completely new way of thinking is necessary in the nuclear age. We should do everything together so that the stereotyped way of thinking of confrontation and of arms drive are thrown aside and responsible, constructive solutions for a peaceful world, for fruitful cooperation form the generally valid measure of political considerations and decisions. The question of war or peace must, in the interest of mankind, be decided in favor of peace.

The policy of the SED, of our socialist German state of workers and peasants, is aimed at the well-being of all citizens. We see this as the supreme requirement of our work and our struggle. Thanks to the concentrated work of the working people in our country we have succeeded over a long period in guaranteeing dynamic economic development and in transforming this steadily into social progress. For more than 1 and 1/2 decades the course of the unity of economic and social policy which we have embarked on has proven itself.

The GDR today is a modern socialist industrial state with a highly developed agriculture and a well performing education system. We have a well functioning socialist planned economy at our disposal which enables us to master the scientific-technical revolution successfully. Whatever the path which still lies ahead, we have achieved results in the field of microelectronics and high technology which are internationally recognized. This far-reaching process took place in our socialist conditions in a climate of social security and brought a high standard of living to the working people.

We have full employment. For us unemployment is a concept from another, strange world. In accordance with the ideals of socialism, growth in performance, higher national income and increased labor productivity lead to an improvement in people's material and cultural living standards. A reliable basis for this is formed by steady growth rates of national income of 4 to 5 percent annually, 90 percent of which rests on increased labor productivity.

Even at a time of rapid technical change, full employment as well as equal educational opportunities for all children of the people are and remain decisive, essential elements of our economic and social policy. It is characteristic of the trade unions and all working people in the GDR that they cooperate in socialist rationalization and automation without reservation and also master them successfully. With us no one is afraid of being steamrollered by scientific-technical progress and of being robbed of their work. The workers are prepared for their new tasks on a long-term basis. They play a direct part in the preparation and implementation of those tasks and have comprehensive opportunities to improve their qualifications.

We in the GDR are in the process of solving the housing question as a social problem by the year 1990 and thus simultaneously realizing an old aim of the German workers' movement. That is the central element of our social policy. In the historically short period of 20 years, approximately 3.5 million dwellings will have been built or modernized. This takes place with rents which have been low and stable for more than 40 years. On average they constitute less than 3 percent of family income.

Since 1971 alone real per capital income has more than doubled. Of great importance are the stable consumer prices for basic goods as well as for rents, fares and services. Today the citizens of our country pay the same prices as in the 1950's for meat, butter, bread, milk and all the other basic foodstuffs, as well as for heating, electricity, fares, postage and for many industrial goods.

All in all, we can say that socialism in the GDR has been developing successfully despite numerous imperialist disruptive actions, thanks to the hard work of the people, the workers, the peasants, the intelligentsia and all working people.

In accordance with the experiences and expectations of working people, the 11th SED Congress made a decisive decision to continue the course of the unity of econmic and social policy up to the year 1990 and beyond. In the next 5 years produced national income is to rise again by 24 to 26 percent, labor productivity in industry by 49 to 51 percent. In accordance with our economic strategy, which we have decided with a view to the year 2000, this is taking place by ever deeping intensification of production. The growth in performance must originate in decisive fashion from modern key technologies, the use of which is taking place in the whole of the national economy in this period. In important areas GDR combines are fighting for top international performance or are already determining it today. Thus product quality will increase while the specific consumption of important raw materials and materials will continue to fall by an average 4 percent per year. Workplaces numbering 1.3 million will be reorganized and approximately 2.5 to 3 million man-hours will be saved. Real per capita income will again grow by 20 to 23 percent.

The economic and social policy decided by the 11th party congress mobilizes working people because it serves their interests completely and fully. It corresponds to the concern of the FDGB to contribute to its realization through creativity and high performance. In full agreement with their class task, the trade unions in the GDR are making it the aim of their work to continue consistently our proven course as schools of socialism, the motor of socialist competition, and representative of the interests of the working people.

The SED paid great attention to the trade unions from the start. We work very closely with the FDGB. We hold the view that without strong, free trade unions, there can be no strong socialism. The trade unions have a respected and sovereign place in our society that is firmly anchored in the Constitution of the GDR. The FDGB represents the second strongest element in the People's Chamber, the supreme people's representative of our country. It has the right, and uses it regularly, to introduce bills. That, too, is part of the gains of our socialist country. Nothing takes place here without the say and the participation of the trade unions. The members of the party and state leadership of the GDR are themselves members of trade unions, and some of them have been for decades.

Trade unionists in the GDR know from their own experience that the role and responsibility of their class organization develops and increases in socialism. The contribution of the FDGB to peace, to a life of affluence and social security and to international solidarity, consists above all in its contribution to strengthening our socialist state by increasing labor productivity and further expanding the social policy of our country.

The vigor of working people in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress shows convincingly the indestructible unity of trade unions, socialist state and the party of the working class in our country. The SED considers itself proud and happy to know such strong, free and forward-thinking trade unions always at its side.

The reality of the socialist GDR, its international standing, its political stability, its dynamic economic development, are indivisibly linked with the reliable work, the strength and authority of the FDGB. We have decided that the strengthening and future development of socialist democracy at the workplace, in the nationally owned combines and enterprises will take place by expanding the rights and responsibilities of the trade unions. The trade unions in the GDR have taken on the great responsibility to ensure that all working people are included in the development of the advanced socialist society. In this manner our proven principle "be included in planning, working, and governing" is realized everywhere every day.

In this way the FDGB has received greater scope, more opportunities for its work to strengthen socialism, and for its commitment to peace in the qualitatively new stage of social development which we have entered with the decisions of the 11th party congress. In this spirit the trade unions in our country have realized particularly impressive initiatives in recent weeks. On the occasion of World Peace Day and the "Trade Union Action Day for Peace" on 1 September of this year, thousands and thousands of work collectives worked peace shifts in which they fulfilled particulrly high performances. Safeguarding peace through work deeds is a fundamental motif for millions of working people in our country. Under the popular motto "My Workplace -- My Combat Place for Peace", they are always striving for maximum performance. More than 45,000 youth brigades and 4,500 youth research collectives of the socialist youth organization of our country, the FDJ, stand in the front line. These initiatives of labor collectives and youth brigades are important not only for the economic growth of our country. They proclaim lastingly that the whole of our people join in the worldwide peace front. What great amount of will for peace, what hard work and ability, what personal commitment can be seen in the outstanding performance and results which are being fulfilled in our country.

Many millions of trade unionists will follow your congress with great attention in the coming days. May your debates contribute to laying down a strategy which corresponds in the present and in the future to the interests of working people, the incrests of all peoples. Your discussions are of great importance for the creation of a broad alliance among all workers in the world to safeguard peace and social progress. I wish your congress a good and successful course.

'Main Document' Cited

LD212229 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1912 GMT 21 Sep 86

["From the Main Document of the 11th World Trade Union Congress in Berlin" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN) -- The 4 years that have passed since the congress in Havana have fully and completely confirmed the analysis that was worked out at that time, as well as the value, validity, and up-to-date nature of the guidelines and proposals. Thus is the introduction of the main document dealing with the fundamental trends of development in the 1980's and the practical and theoretical consequences resulting from the trade union struggle to safeguard peace and defend the social rights of workers.

In the section "Development Since the 10th World Congress," the assessment is made that on the one hand the progressive forces have become stronger, and on the other hand the economic and social effects of the worldwide crisis of capitalism have taken on new and unprecedented dimensions with regard to the situation of the workers. Workers in the countries concerned have to bear ever heavier burdens, trade union rights and democratic freedoms are under attack, international tension is consciously stirred up, and the international arms race is being escalated.

The reduction in the living standard of working people in the capitalist countries as a direct result of the escalation of the crisis of capitalism had taken on extremely worrying dimensions, the document emphasises. Thus, the number of those who are forced to live below the poverty line has risen. In the developing countries the problems of unemployment, underemployment, inflation, housing transportation, and health services, as well as in working and living conditions, generally have become even worse.

This is at a time when progress in science and technology is opening up unprecedented opportunities for mankind to satisfy its social needs. But, the policies of entrepreneurs and governments in the capitalist countries are aimed to use new technology for profit maximization. Such a policy leads to a society that has mass unemployment and wastes valuable human resources.

It is emphasized as being particularly characteristic of the development in the past 4 years that increasing numbers of trade unions have become active in the struggle for peace and against the arms race. The policy of detente, disarmament, of peace, andinternational cooperation can only be maintained and strengthened by the continuous struggle of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces of the peoples. It is pointed out that the policies of the U.S. Administration, which are supported by militaristic circles of NATO and which aim for military superiority, are escalating international tensions and the danger of a nuclear catastrophe for mankind in an unprecedented way.

All trade unionists therefore welcome the Geneva summit talks between the USSR and the United States and the intention to continue the negotiations on arms control and disarmament and to find ways to get rid of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons. The U.S. star wars project, which would intensify the arms race not only in space but also on earth, is condemned.

The main document calls on trade unionists for unified action to stop the arms race and for disarmament. Enormous means can be released in this way for solving the giant social problems both in the developed and in the developing countries.

The situation in the developing countries, in which more than three billion people are living, is then analyzed in detail. The role of the people in these states had grown considerably. Their efforts and actions to remove the economic hegemony of imperialism and neocolonialism, the document notes, have increased. The participants in the world congress support the demands for the creation of a new international economic order.

The main document gives great importance to the experiences of the socialist countries, in which the right to work for all citizens has been implemented. Full employment and social security are guaranteed. They demonstrated that recognition of creatively thinking and acting working people is society's most important resource. this was also a determining factor in the growing role of trade unions, which are actively taking part in the processes of development and economic management. The transition to intensive economic strategies results in higher demands made of the trade unions in the socialist countries.

In the section "Perspectives in the Struggles and Priorities for Action," it says: The fundamental problem in today's world is the defense of peace, stopping the arms race, and the transition to concrete measures for disarmament, for the removal of nuclear weapons, for the defense of the right to existence of human beings, their right to a life in freedom and human dignity, and to peace. Today there are new opportunities for international solidarity and cooperation between trade unions, irrespective of their various ideologies and conceptions.

Recognition of the close connection between the struggle for the defense of jobs, of wages, and of standards of living, and the defense of peace was growing. A unified trade union movement, which exchanged experiences, promoted dialogue, and cooperated effectively was required.

The WFTU [as received] addresses itself to all working people and trade unions to overcome differences arising from political, philosophical, ideological, and religious views in order to intensify unified action on all levels.

The creation of a comprehensive system of international security is emphasized in the main document as the most important problem of the present. Trade unions and other democratic mass movements took a significant role in the worldwide mobilization to fulfill this task.

The defense of peace demanded above all the political solution of all differences arising between countries; the full respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of countries; international detente, peaceful coexistence and the development of mutual trust among peoples; a comprehensive ban of nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons; the ban of the militarization of space, ending the arms race with the aim of general, and complete disarmament, as well as the creation of nuclear weapons-free zones.

The 11th World Trade Union Congress supports all proposals and initiatives which contribute to complete disarmament. These include the proposals made by the Soviet Union, which aim for the complete removal of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and at the creation of peace and security.

The role of the WFTU [as received] in supporting working people in their daily struggle and in the development of international solidarity is praised in the section "for a stronger World Federation of Trade Unions" [as received].

In this spirit, the WFTU [as received] will strive to strengthen the broad cooperation with regional as well as with national trade union bodies, regardless of their membership, as well as with international trade union bodies. It is the main aim of the 11th World Trade Union Congress to enable the world trade union movement to fulfill its historical task of speeding up human progress.

In conclusion, it says it is now important for the world trade union movement to unite its strength in a major unified action for the defense of the interests of working people, for social progress and peace in all countries, on all continents and in all social systems.

Congress 'Appeal' Issued

LD212304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1932 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN) -- The appeal to working people and trade unions in all countries reads:

We, trade unionists from all continents and from all social systems, came together for our 11th World Trade Union Congress in Berlin, capital of the GDR, at a decisive moment in our history.

All nations and all peoples, as well as working people in the whole world, are faced with an unprecedented, complicated, and dangerous situation which effects the work and life of the whole population of our planet.

An unprecedented offensive against the trade union movement is being organized by the capitalist monopolies, the transnational concerns, and governments that are in their service. This offensive is part of their strategy to weaken working people by rising unemployment, reduction in wages, and lowering the standard of living, and to rob them of the gains which they have achieved in decade-long struggles. It is the aim of this strategy to remove all obstacles to a massing profits without consideration of the damage which this might do to the economies of their own or other countries. They want to intensify the explotation of working people, to use the "flexibly" and to get rid of them as they please in accordance with the dictat of "competitiveness" and "efficiency," that is to say to achieve maximum profits.

This offensive goes together with the global policy of the imperialist military industrial complex, which is driving the arms race onward. Monies which have been misappropriated by plundering and exploiting state budgets, finance the arms race and enrich the monopolies, while the burden is transferred to the people and finds expression in giant state deficits as well as unbearable foreign debt and high interest rates.

We welcome in particular the development in the struggle of working people and trade unions, as well as the growing unity that was achieved in these struggles. We promise our international solidarity with these struggles to defend the vital interests of working people, for jobs, better wages, and working conditions, economic and social development, peace and democratic and social progress.

Never before has the struggle for the economic and social demands of working people been connected so closely with the struggle against the arms race and militarism and for peace and disarmament.

More than $1 billion are spent on arms annually. That is more than the total foreign debt of the developing countries and is considerably more than their gross national product.

The activities of the transnational companies and banks also make the developing countries lose resources, undermine national policy for economic and social development, and limit national sovereignty and economic independence.

The misuse of science and technology for military purposes and for achieving economic predominance robs society of the surplus it can produce economically. Inventions are not used to make work easier but to lay off workers in the interest of profits, which leads to mass unemployment. Sinking standards of living and declining purchasing power leads to cuts in production in a world with massive demand. The situation already is such that in many countries up to one-third of industrial capacity is not being used and firms are being closed and mass lay-offs are taking place on purpose.

The alternative to this policy suggested by the trade union movement can give work again to millions of people, end the present development crisis, and remove the enormous waste of valuable human and material resources.

It is necessary today that working people take effective steps by democratic means through their trade unions in all questions of economic policy, administration, and control.

The strength and unity of democratic forces is increasing. They are being mobilized against the policy of imperialism, which aims to destablize the peace and security of nations and peoples. International solidarity with working people and nations in their struggle for national liberation and independence and against colonialism, racism, Zionism, apartheid, fascist military dictatorship, and imperialist interference in the internal affairs of other countries is on the increase.

Working people and trade unionists in all countries are showing a new spirit and resolve to oppose the offensive of the capitalist monopolies and to defend and expand the rights of trade unions and the gains for which they have fought.

We, the participants in the 11th World Trade Union Congress, on behalf of our 296 million members, call on working people and trade unions in all countries to seek appropriate means and ways to strengthen joint action still further and to create unity among trade unions on the national, regional, and international level.

We appeal to the WFTU, the ICFTU, the WCL as well as to the other international and regional organizations that they might take joint action in the many problems of exceeding importance for the workers in which they standpoints agree.

We are convinced that this international cooperation between the trade unions of the world can be developed with great benefit to achieve the following aims in particular:

- Prevention of a nuclear war as well as the complete removal of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons; a ban on the militarization of space; a reduction in arms expenditure; the switchover of the arms industry to the production of goods which are of benfit for society; as well as other measures for disarmament;

- Political solution of all differences arising between countries, rejection of threat and the use of force, and the removal of sources of tension and war;

- An employment program to secure a policy of full employment;

- The use of science and technology for human progress and not for war and destruction;

- Economic security and social development for all countries and the creation of a new international economic order;

- Defense and extension of trade union rights,

- Effective coordination of international solidarity action against racism and apartheid, against the violation of democratic freedoms and human rights, against colonialism and for national independence,

- Protection of the working and living environment and the working-out of international safety standards with regard to new products and processes which are harmful to health.

International solidarity is presently of decisive importance for the success of the struggles of working people. Let us all work together to develop and strengthen international solidarity among workers and trade unions on the whole world.

WFTU Election Results

LD221403 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1038 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 22 Sep (ADN) -- The 11th World Trade Union Congress ended its work successfully in Berlin today. [passage omitted]

The 7-day world forum of the trade union movement ended with the fanfare "For Peace in the World" and the singing of the Internationale.

Prior to the final session of the congress the delegates of the WFTU member organizations elected the leading organs. The WFTU General Council consists of 105 ordinary members and the same number of deputies from 92 member organizations, 2 associated organizations and 11 international trade unions. At the same time the WFTU Bureau was elected which consists of 40 ordinary and 37 deputy members.

Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, was reelected as a member of the General Council and the Bureau. Frank Bochow, secretary of the FDGB National Executive, is a deputy member. In his function as president of the Trade Unions International of Metal and Engineering Workers, Reinhard Sommer, chairman of the Central Executive of the FDGB's Metals Industrial Trade Union, was elected a member of the General Council.

Vice president of the WFTU are Andreas Ziartides (Cyprus); Karel Hoffmann (CSSR); Henri Krasucki (France); Stephen Shalayev (USSR); Romain Vilon Guezo (Benin); Tadesse Tamirat [name as received] (Ethiopia); Ilyas al-Habr (Lebanon) Izz al-Din Nasir (Syria); Indrajit Gupta (India); Bat-Otschiryn Luwsanzeren [name as received] (Mongolia), Robert Veiga (Cuba), and Valentin Pacho (Peru).

Messages to Reagan, Gorbachev

LD220244 East Berlin ADN International Service German 1957 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN) -- The representatives of the intererst of 296 million working people organized in trade unions from five continents have called on all trade unions throughout the world for unified action to preserve peace and for social progress. [passage omitted]

The congress adopted a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Messages were adopted which reaffirmed solidarity with the fighting peoples in Chile, Paraguay, Southern Africa, Central America, and the Caribbean as well as with the Korean working people and the Korean nation and other countries.

WFTU Secretary General Ibrahim Zakariyah had said earlier that more than 350 delegates and guests had spoken at the 12 plenary sessions and at the commissions. He emphasized the democratic character and the constructive nature of the trade union dialogue. On behalf of all participants he thanked Erich Honecker for the high regard he had shown for the work of the congress. [passage omitted]

The congress received greetings messages from representatives of many states, the United Nations, numerous other organisations and trade union collectives from the GDR. [passage omitted]

Congress Concludes

LD221000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0842 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep (ADN) -- Sandor Gaspar has been reelected president of the World Trade Union Congress and Ibrahim Zakariyah has been reelected as secretary general. This was announced at the start of the final meeting of the 11th World Trade Union Congress on Monday morning at the Palace of the Republic in Berlin, to the applause of the delegates and guests from throughout the world.

Amid the tumultous applause of the participants, Ibrahim Zakariyah presented the FDGB with the WFTU banner of honor. Sandor Gaspar said this was in tribute to the decades of activity by the FDGB in the World Trade Union Federation and the thorough preparation of the 11th World Trade Union Congress in Berlin.

The chairman of the FDGB national executive, Harry Tisch, who received the banner, expressed thanks for the high recognition. He assured the delegates and guests that they would continue in the future to find the FDGB a good companion in the struggle for peace, democracy and freedom.

In his concluding speech, Sandor Gaspar stressed that good preconditions exist for putting the decisions adopted by the trade unionists in Berlin into practice. Trade unions today more than ever are compelled to take part in the political struggle as well as the economic struggle. On issues concerning future destiny, unity of action must be strived for more intensively than previously. This requires even more flexible trade union work in order to unite numerous forces. The WFTU must play its part in the responsibility for the future of mankind. Sandor Gaspar once again thanked the FDGB and the delegates and guests for their contribution to the success of the World Trade Union Congress.

The broadest forum of the world trade union movement ended with the fanfare "For peace in the world" and the singing of the Internationale.

HONECKER GREETS MUNICIPAL SERVICE WORKERS

LD202247 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] The SED Central Committee has conveyed to workers in the sphere of the housing and municipal services a greetings address to mark their day of honor. The message, signed by Erich Honecker, thanks them for their great dedication to the citizens' welfare. The party congress decisions called for a decisive increase in the scope and standards, quality, and diversity of services and repairs, in line with the needs of the population. The yardstick is service in line with the needs and requirements of customers. In keeping with the tried and tested alliance policy, the service trades will continue to be promoted.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM -- Brussels, 23 Sep (ADN) -- Belgian King Baudouin I has expressed his satisfaction with the harmonious development of relations with the GDR. Receiving the letter of credence of new GDR Ambassador Ernst Walkowski, King Baudouin referred on Tuesday to Prime Minister Wilfred Martens' successful visit to the GDR a few weeks ago. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1157 GMT 23 Sep 86 LD]

WORKING PROGRAM WITH JAPAN -- Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- Questions on the implementation of the joint working program in the field of trade, science, and technology were discussed by GDR Chemical Industry Minister Dr Guenther Wyschofsky and the President of the Japan Chemical Industry Associaton Kishimoto in Berlin on Tuesday. The working program had been agreed on at the 15th conference of the GDR-Japan/Japan-GDR economic committees in July. Yasunobu Kishimoto spoke on developments in the Japanese chemical industry at a lecture on Tuesday afternoon at the start of a 2-day symposium of Japanese chemical compaines in the Berlin international trade center. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 23 Sep 86 LD]

VARKONYI CONTINUES TALKS AT UN HEADQUARTERS

LD240918 Budapest MTI in English 0624 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] New York, September 24 (MTI) -- Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, head of the Hungarian delegation to the 41st session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, continued his talks at the U. N. headquarters on Tuesday.

He conferred with Mangalyn Dugersuren, Mongolian minister of foreign affairs, on bilateral relations and international issues. The ministers stated that relations were developing smoothly in every area.

Talks with Curban Foreign Minister Isidoro Peoli Malmierca covered the development of Hungarian-Cuban relations, with special regard to the intensification of economic cooperation. Topics on the General Assembly agenda were also discussed.

Timely international questions were also a topic of the discussions of Peter Varkonyi and French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. The two ministers confirmed their intention to further improve bilateral links. Peter Varkonyi invited his counterpart for a visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted, with the date of the visit to be set later.

The Hungarian foreign minister held talks with Iraqi Deputy prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz, minister of foreign affairs, on actual international and regional affairs. They agreed on the need to find an early peaceful solution to the Iraqi-Iranian war conflict.

Discussions were held with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on trends in the Middle East crisis. The parties agreed that lasting peace can only be attained on the basis of a comprehensive and just settlement, which is directly conditional of guaranteeing the Palestinians' right to self-determination. Peter Varkonyi and Faruq Qaddumi declared support for the Soviet proposal calling to convene an international conference for the settlement of the Middle East crisis and set up a preparatory committee for the purpose in the framework of the Security Council.

CSSR INTERIOR MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

LD192341 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest Sept 19 (CTK correspondent) — A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar today ended its official friendly visit to Hungary, at the invitation of Hungarian Interior Minister Janos Kamara, and left here for home.

Czechoslovak-Hungarian talks during the visit centered on bilateral contacts and the possibilities of their further development.

Vratislav Vajnar, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, was also received by Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Istvan Horvath.

VACATIONING GREEK PASOK OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

AU191011 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Sep 86 p 2

[Interview given by Vasilis Konstandineas, "foreign secretary of PASOK," to Peter Sereny: "Cooperation in Favor of Peace", in Budapest; date not specified -- first paragraph is newspaper's introduction published in italics]

[Text] The man, in his early forties, was a mathematics teacher before he became a politician. Answering the question about changing his occupation, Vasilis Konstandineas said jokingly that he wanted to bring logic into politics. Since last year, he has been foreign secretary of the Central Committee of the governing Greek party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, with the popular acronym PASOK (and special foreign affairs advisor to the foreign minister since 1982). Now, spending part of his holiday in our homeland at the invitation of the MSZMP, he received our correspondent Peter Sereny, and answered his questions.

[Sereny] Greece is the only NATO member to join "The Six" along with several nonaligned and neutral countries, and to participate in the joint peace initiatives of the six heads of state and government from four continents which have aroused a great international response.

[Konstandineas] Yes, we are, because we think that the stance of "The Six" will contribute to the reduction of tensions that is so vital. At the same time, it can demonstrate that even small countries can do something for dialogue, peace, and disarmament. After their most recent meeting in Mexico, "The Six" offered their good offices to both the United States and the Soviet Union, an offer which was accompanied by very positive and concrete proposals for promoting the verification of the ban on nuclear explosions. We hope that both the United States and the Soviet Union will give a positive and practical answer. In fact, the Soviet Union has already expressed its positive reaction to the initiative.

[Sereny] How does participation in the actions of "The Six" fit the political philosophy of the Greek socialists?

[Konstandineas] PASOK's stance is based on the principle of noninterference, mutual respect, and equal relations. We intend to take an active part in preseving peace and in the dialogue and efforts for disarmament which are unfolding a worldwide scale. Only in this way can we remain true to our party and government program, in which we are obliged to serve the interests of the nation.

[Sereny] You mentioned dialogue. In this respect, how do you view the relationship between your homeland and the socialist countries?

[Konstandineas] We intend to maintain a good relationship with all countries, not only with our neighbors, and of course with the socialist countries as well. This is not a mere declaration, and the proof for it is that Greece's relationship with the socialist countries has developed more intensively since PASOK has been in power. I would like to add that, prior to coming to power, PASOK established contacts with the leading parties in socialist countries, and these relations with the MSZMP are very good.

[Sereny] While visiting our country you met your colleague, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and discussed cooperation between the two parties.

[Konstandineas] It is an understatement to say that our relationship is good. Our relations are characterized by honesty and comradely friendship, and this will surely remain so in the future. We established a mutual understanding on the main problems concerning mankind. We are constructing our relationship on theoretical principles, and in spite of our different social systems, there are many opportunities to expand our relations. Both parties expressed the desire to help our currently good interstate relations develop, and to contribute to the understanding between our peoples.

I am confident that the relationship of our parties will increase, especially after the meetings I had here, at which we exchanged views on international tensions and the necessity of democratizing international relations. We both desire to unite our efforts in favor of peace and cooperation and to contribute to the common cause of mankind.

FINANCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM TALKS IN PRC

LD211614 Budapest MTI in English 1500 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI) -- Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, who had attended the second session of the Hungarian-Chinese committee for economic, commercial, technical and scientific cooperation in Beijing as the chairman of the Hungarian section, returned to Budapest on Sunday. Before visiting in China, Istvan Hetenyi paid a visit to the DPR of Korea

LOSONCZI RECEIVES NEW ENVOY TO VENEZUELA

AU181036 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, have received Robert Lederer, Hungary's accredited ambassador to the Republic of Venezuela, who will soon leave to take up his post.

OFFICIALS EXAMINE NEW BANKRUPTCY RULES

LD061756 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1930 GMT on 5 September carries a 25-minute roundtable discussion of new regulations on bankruptcy procedures and the liquidation of financial rescue of enterprises. The following officials participated: Dr Gyula Haits, deputy head of department at the Justice Ministry; Laszlo Redey, head of a newly created organization for the rehabilitation of enterprises; Bela Varga, head of department at the Industry Ministry; and Mihaly Laczko, managing director of the Hungarian Cable Works. The presenter is unidentified.

The presenter begins by noting that it has long been felt that the economy should not be burdened by producers who are net consumers of the national income. He asks Dr Haits to explain the new regulations, to which Haits says:

"The new procedures can be divided into three sections. The indebted enterprise and its creditors attempt to reach an agreement. This is organized by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce or, if a cooperative is involved, by those acting for the organs of the cooperatives. In a given case it might well be in the interest of the creditors to make concessions instead of entering into a lengthy procedure as a result of which, if liquidation takes place, they might only recieve a proportion of their money because the resources of the enterprise are insufficient to repay the creditors."

The presenter asks whether state and private enterprises have equal rights in deciding whether an enterprise should be liquidated or given more favorable terms. Haits says that under the new system the state enterprises are not in a privileged position in this respect. The presenter goes on: "Let us assume that they agree that the enterprise should be salvaged. The creditors in this case will ask the state, which in this sphere is represented by a new organ of the Ministry of Finance, the organ for the financial rehabilitation of enterprises, whether is wishes to take any action." He introduces the newly appointed head of this organ, Laszlo Redey, who says:

"The decision is unequivocally within the sphere of authority of the Minister of Finance. We shall establish an interministerial committee, whose members will include the minister of defense, the minister of foreign trade, the chairman of the State Office for Wages and Labor, the National Trade Union Council, the chairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, the chairman of the National Office for Materials and Prices, as well as the head of the founding organ, the head of the financial institution handling the account or the representative he nominates.

"There are three fundamental requirements. One of these is whether rehabilitating the enterprise in question would cause employment difficulties in the given area or region. The second criterion is what would happen in this case as regards to the fulfillment of international obligations. The third is whether not rescuing the enterprise would interfere with the realization of national defense tasks."

The presenter notes that this relates primarily to industrial enterprises and the situation is somewhat different regarding agricultural cooperatives. The latter case cannot be discussed within the framework of this program. He notes that the financial rehabilitation accepting certain conditions.

Redey continues: "At the end of the rehabilitation proceedings an agreement must be signed between the enterprise and the rehabilitating organ. This must set out the measures and tasks which the enterprise must carry out. The central support is given for the implementation of these measures. Insofar as the enterprise fails to carry these out, the rehabilitating organ, which keeps a watch over the functioning of the enterprise, puts sanctions into force and the enterprise has to repay the support which it recieved. Other sanctions might also be included in the agreement."

Next, the presenter asks: "Where does the money come from for these salvage operations?, to which Redey says:

"The budget provides a certain sum each year, on the basis of estimates and approximate calculations."

The presenter introduces Bela Varga and asks him how the new regulations are perceived by the Industry Ministry. Varga says:

"They are relatively clear and unequivocal. I find their practicality a little questionable. As regards industrial policy, the goal is to prevent with various means, as far as possible, the development of such situations at enterprises which are important from the point of view of industrial policy. The continuous evaluation of economic activity, necessary revisions of the organizational system and, in the case of central development programs, the use of central resources when necessary will be a debate here between the two ministers. It is possible that we shall not always agree with the views of the Ministry of Finance or with the rehabilitation organ. In the case of certain enterprises we might regard their continued existence as essential, perhaps because they have introduced a new technology, or because they are in an area which is important for us, and in that case there will be a debate and we shall take the matter to the Council of Ministers."

The presenter notes at this point that the Ministry of Industry can no longer interfere to any great extent in the internal affairs of enterprises. Most enterprises no longer come under the ministry but have their own enterprises councils of whom the management is responsible. Even many large enterprises belong to this latter category.

Varga replies that from a formal point of view this is indeed so, but if an enterprise becomes unviable then its council can function only from a legal point of view but not in practice.

At this point Mihaly Laczko, managing director of the Hungarian Cable Works, is brought into the conversation. His enterprise was rescued last year and is now operating successfully. Laczko says that prevention is more important than the rescue or liquidation of bankrupt enterprises and tells the story of the rebirth of the cable works.

The presenter says: "Let us stay with this example. I sincerely hope that the cable works will not get into trouble a second time. But let us assume that it happens nonetheless. In practice, from the point of view of economic policy, I think it is inconceivable that the cable works -- and thereby all cable production in Hungary -- should be liquidated. In this case, the rehabilitating organ, the Ministry of Finance, and even the Council of Ministers, which have to make the decision, do not choose between alternatives but are forced to carry out the rescue, if necessary for a fifth time.

Redey says: "This is not really so. I would like to stress that the purpose of the decree is to help economic and efficient production. The aim is not to produce liquidations. But at a certain point, you have mentioned rescue for the fifth time, it is nonetheless necessary to examine what would be better for the economy, and, with those in charge of industrial policy, we can decide which would be more favorable, to import cables or to have a smaller cable factory -- or even several cable factories. This could also be decided. It cannot be accepted that these enterprises should consume resources from the economy when in fact we need more for development."

Haits notes that the reasons given for rehabilitating an enterprise enumerated by Redey earlier do not include the question of supplies. Redey confirms that supply considerations alone would not be decisive in determining whether to liquidate or rescue a bankrupt enterprise.

The presenter concludes: "Since this is a brand new decree, we could only discuss in principle what would happen when the first cases arose. However, judging by the situation of the Hungarian economy in the last few years, I think that such cases will arise."

U.S. TRADE SANCTIONS SHOW 'DOUBLE STANDARDS'

LD231808 Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 23 Sep 86

["Double Standards of American Administration," by PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] Washington, Sept. 23 -- Reagan's administration and American Congress have recently adopted a number of measures in credit and sanctions policies. Representatives of both institutions made a number of statements on negative results of denying credits or applying economic sanctions against debtor countries or those in difficult internal situation.

Against the background of the position adopted by Reagan's administration and American Congress, the position towards Poland shows that double standards have been applied in the policy of sanctions as well as in the policy of shaping trade relations between the U.S. and other countries.

Asked by journalists, press spokesmen of the White House and the State Department positively evaluated the decision of Polish authorities to release all persons sentenced or arrested for crimes and offences against the state and public order but did not deal with the issue of lifting American economic restrictions against Poland and the enormous losses which Polish economy suffered as their result.

The situation of Polish society and the Polish economy has not won understanding and has not met with such a positive position as the situation in other countries attempting to solve debt and internal problems.

PAP REPORTS JARUZELSKI GREETINGS TO GORBACHEV

LD211507 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Sept. 21 -- PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, now on his way to three socialist countries in the Asian continent, sent a message from abroad his plane yesterday to CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

"Flying over the territory of the Soviet Union, I send to the Central Committee of the CPSU, to the fraternal Soviet nation and to you personally, cordial greetings and best wishes of further success in the implementation of the ambitious goals outlined by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, in the struggle for consolidation of peace, detente and international security," the message read.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS COUNTERPARTS AT UN SESSION

LD232232 Warsaw PAP in English 1934 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 23 -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski met with FRG Alternate Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher here Monday.

In a longer conversation, the sides discussed bilateral relations and the most important problems of international situation.

Minister Orzechowski evaluated the development of bilateral relations from the time of his official visit in Bonn in April of this year and presented Polish Government's position on problems existing in mutual relations.

He pointed to the possibility of undertaking concrete measures permitting to achieve progress in normalization of those relations and leading to development of contacts in all fields and broadening of economic-financial and scientific-technological cooperation.

Minister Orzechowski stressed the unchangeable position of the Polish side, namely that the implementation of the decisions of December 7, 1970, treaty was the basis for Polish-FRG relations, including search for solutions to still open problems.

Minister Orzechowski expressed Poland's readiness for cooperation with the FRG in continuation of the CSCE process, improvement of East-West relations, strengthening of peace and international-security.

The Polish foreign minister also met with his Irish counterpart Peter Barry. The ministers discussed the state of relations between the two countries. Minister Orzechowski invited Minister Barry to pay an official visit to Poland.

Also in New York, Marian Orzechowski met with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans. During the meeting, the ministers reviewed bilateral relations and expressed the will of both governments to develop mutual cooperation. Minister Tindemans expressed the desire of the Belgian Government to improve and develop relations with Poland.

Tindemans considered as necessary to elevate the political dialogue onto a higher level, and in connection with this, agreed to exchange visits by both foreign ministers.

REPORTAGE ON URBAN 23 SEP NEWS CONFERENCE

PAP Report

LD231749 Warsaw PAP in English 1655 GMT 23 Sep 86

[By St. Filipczak and M. Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 23 -- Poland's stand on the adoption of the final document by the Stockholm conference, prospects of Polish-U.S. relations after the amnesty law came into effect in Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to China and the question of Poland membership at the ILO -- were the main topics of a press conference by government press spokesman here today.

After the Adoption of the Final Document by the Stockholm Conference [subhead]

Poland greeted with satisfaction the adoption of the final document by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe, read the statement of the Polish Government presented by Jerzy Urban.

This testifies to the possibility to reach agreement covering the Warsaw Treaty member states, the NATO, European neutral countries and non-aligned states, even in such a delicate matter as the mutual exchange of information on the activity of armed forces and introducing measures to verify this information.

This is a significant step towards a more secure Europe. It can, to a considerable degree, make it easier to reach further agreements, also the ones concerning the reduction of armed forces and armaments, and thus aiming to arrest the arms race and to start disarmament.

This is a significant step but it should be followed in a possibly near future by othters concerning the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe. Appropriate proposals concerning this issue were put forward by the Warsaw Treaty states in the appeal of the Political Consultative Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty on conventional weapons in Europe last June.

Poland's satisfaction over the success of the Stockholm conference is all the bigger, as this country has been one of its organizers. Basing on the resolution of the 8th PUWP Congress, in December 1980, Poland put forward the concept of a conference on military detente and disarmament, which was the one, besides others, to have provided foundations for the Stockholm conference.

The Polish delegation was very active in negotiating the Stockholm conference and put forward many initiatives and proposals in its course.

We intend to intensify our activity in the strengthening of confidence, security and cooperation in Europe, among others, at a meeting of representatives of CSCE states in Vienna to open on November 4. A two-week preparatory meeting for the November debates is to start in Vienna on September 23.

Polish-U.S. Relations [subhead]

After the amnesty law came into force in Poland one does not notice any positive evolution of Polish-U.S. relations though verbal reactions of the U.S. Department of State were examined with interest in Poland, said Minister Urban answering one of the questions.

Poland has maintained and maintains that the exchange of amabassadors would be useful as an element of improving relations. But we reject all suggestions made by the U.S. that the exchange of ambassadors is to be a pre-condition of improving relations. We want talks on the subject of improving relations but without pre-conditions.

Wojciech Jaruzelski's Visit to China [subhead]

During a working visit to China Wojciech Jaruzelski will hold meetings on the level appropriate to his rank of the PUWP CC first secretary and the president of the Council of State, said Minister Urban.

The meetings will be appropriate both to the rank and significance of talks which will surely focus on international and bilateral issues. We attach particular significance to the development of economic cooperation.

The visit's dimension is considerably bigger than only the manifestation of progress in bilateral relations between Poland and China. General Jaruzelski will express the interests of the entire socialist community.

Poland's Membership in the ILO [subhead]

The Polish Government always wanted Poland to be an ILO member and play there a role as significant as possible, said Jerzy Urban. It depends not on us but on the termination of these causes which resulted in the announcement of Poland's quitting the ILO. These causes lie in aggressive moves by some forces in the organization directed against Poland and trying to interfere in this country's internal affairs,

Is Abu Nidal in Poland? [subhead]

Reports on Abu Nidal's [Sabri Al-Banna] visit in Poland are completely groundless, said the Polish Government press spokesman pointedly. Never was he here and he is not staying here in any character.

He will not be allowed to enter Poland in future.

Poland, as is known, maintains cooperation only with the PLO. It is a manifestation of Poland's support for the just struggle of the Palestinian nation for its rights, including rights for self-determination and establishing its own state. We do not maintain contacts with Palestinian structures which do not belong to the PLO.

Our stand on international terrorism is well known. It has been inalterable. We condemn international terrorism in all its forms, together with state terrorism.

We are coming out in favour of making efforts on the international scale designed to define this phenomenon and to effectively counteract it, among others, by liquidating its causes. With approval we welcome the statement of the final document of the Stockholm conference going in this direction and pointing to the need of taking effective measures to counteract and combat terrorism, including the terrorism in international relations.

Comments on Political Dissent

LD232017 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Report on press conference given by government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 23 September; Urban comments recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Beginning today's conference, Jerzy Urban said, among other things:

[Urban] Poland welcomes with satisfaction the adoption of a final document by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] The spokesman then mentioned Western press comment suggesting that the recent act of clemency toward persons found guilty or sentenced for actions against the state or public order was caused by the desire to obtain Western credits. He went on to say:

[Urban] There is a good deal of this type of comment. It is totally misleading. [passage omitted] Our policy on this respect was and is stable and constant. Internal moves are dictated primarily by an assessment of the internal situation and I think all the Western voices in the category I quoted are exerting a misleading influence on public opinion in the Western countries. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] The next question concerned the work connected with appointing a spokesman for citizens' affairs and setting up a consultative council attached to the Council of State On the latter issue, the spokesman said:

[Urban] At the moment, numerous very interesting talks are in progress that are serving to bring the participants in the consultative council up to full staff. They are taking place with a group of people of very broadly differentiated views. I have nothing more to say at the moment on this subject, because, as I have already said, the talks are of a private nature and only when they have reached conclusion will it be possible to speak publicly about their results. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] The DPA correspondent wanted to know that the government thought of the proposal by Professor Mikolaj Kozakiewicz, Sejm deputy and deputy chairman of the PRON National Council, that opposition activity be decriminalized and the freedom to voice opinions be introduced. Replying, Jerzy Urban said, among other things:

[Urban] I think Deputy Kozakiewicz got a very precise answer to what he said in General Jaruzelski's Zielona Gora speech. I quote excerpts: No one in Poland will be discriminated against for his views: Citizens take part in various froms of legal activity, express critical opinions and exert a stronger influence than ever before on decisions and solutions. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] During the conference, the spokesman also remarked on those sentenced for refusing to do military service through sheltering behind political opinions; about the reasons for the need to have permission to install aerials to receive satellite television; and about the Polish Government's having nothing against our country's belonging to the ILO, if that organization stops trying to interfere in our internal affairs.

PZPR POLITBURO MEETS, DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PLAN

LD232039 Warsaw PAP in English 1939 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 23 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau got acquainted with a draft of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990 whose main direction were approved by the 10th PUWP Congress, at its meeting here today.

The meeting stressed the significance of determined actions particularly for the benefit of implementing the second stage of the economic reform and reaching equilibrium in the economy.

The Political Bureau reviewed a report on the situation of crews' self-management, pointing to the party's tasks in its development and consolidation. It also discussed the state of preparations for the academic year 1986-1987.

ZSL EXPRESSES APPRECIATION FOR AMNESTY LAW

LD232229 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The Presidium of the United Peasant Party's [ZSL] Supreme Committee has expressed appreciation for the release of all people sentenced and arrested for criminal acts and offenses against the state and public order.

The Presidium supported the initiative, put forward by Wojciech Jaruzelski, of calling a meeting of states that are signatories of the CSCE Final Act, to be held in Warsaw in September 1989.

The Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee assessed the activities of agricultural production cooperatives to date and the directions of their development in 1990, stating that the positive processes in the development of these cooperatives were the results of a consistent implementation of the joint agricultural policy of the PZPR and the ZSL.

The Presidium also assessed the implementation of the civic deeds undertaken by those living in the countryside.

COMMUNIQUES ON STOLEN RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

LD221851 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] We have two important communiques for you: In Tarnow, a Nysa has been stolen. It's registration number is TAR 0109, and it belongs to the Carpathian Gas Engineering Enterprise. The van held radioactive materials. Radioactive iridium-192 is contained in a silver-colored flask 20-cm long and 15 cm in diameter. The period of decay of iridium is 72 days, when it can be dangerous to human health. The flask should not be opened.

Here is the second communique: Between 20 and 22 September a piece of equipment called a defectoscope [defektoskop] was stolen from the grounds of the Lenin Steelworks in Nowa Huta. The instrument contains radioactive substances dangerous to life. The piece of equipment is shaped like a metal roller with a handle 20-cm long and 15 cm in diameter. It weighs around 20 kg.

In both of these cases, anyone with information is requested not to delay in informing the nearest Civic Militia unit.

TALKS HELD WITH SFRY PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU232001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/09/1986 -- On September 22 and 23 Kladovo and Drobeta Turnu Severin hosted an interview between the delegations of the foreign-policy commissions of the parliaments of Romania and Yugoslavia.

The Romanian delegation was headed by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation Commission of the Grand National Assembly, and the Yugoslav delegation by Miat Sukovic, chairman of the Foreign-Policy Commission of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

During the interview the sides exchanged information on the current and future problems and preoccupations of the two countries and parties in point of the socialist construction.

The sides evoked with satisfaction the ascending evolution of the traditional Romanian-Yugoslav relations of friendship and collaboration based on the principles of full equal rights, confidence, mutual respect and noninterference in the domestic affairs.

During the talks the sides laid stress on the decisive contribution made by the interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and the heads of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to strengthening the Romanian-Yugoslav friendship and collaboration.

The sides once more highlighted the importance of continuing the dialogue between the two parties and countries on international policy and bilateral collaboration questions.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MOROCCO'S ALI YATA

AU231846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1557 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/09/1986 -- RCP general secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu met on Tuesday morning with Ali Yata, secretary-general of the Progress and Socialism Party of Morocco, who is visiting Romania as guest of the CC of the RCP.

The guest was highly appreciative of the Romanian people's successes in the construction of the new society and of ther foreign policy promoted by Romania, of its actions and demarches for the creation of a climate of peace, security, detente, and broad collaboration among all world peoples.

During the interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, stress was laid on the fine relations of friendship, militant solidarity and collaboration between the RCP and the Progress and Socialism Party of Morocco, the fruitful political, economic, technico-scientific collaboration between Romania and Morocco.

Aspects of the international political life were also approached. It was shown that in the current conditions, with the particularly grave situation in the world, efforts should be stepped up to halt the arms race, to pass on to disarmament, nuclear in the first place, to solve politically, by negotiations the states of conflict and tension still persisting in some parts of the world, to ensure peace.

Ceausescu reiterated Romania's principled position on the global, negotiated settlement of the Mideast questions and pointed to the need to call an international conference, under UN supervision, to settle the situation in that zone, with the participation of all concerned states, the PLO and Israel included. It was stressed that a just and durable peace in the Middle East could be ensured only with Israel's withdrawal from the Arab occupied territories, the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to independent statehood included, the ensurance of the independence and sovereignty of all the states in that zone.

In connection with the very serious world economic situation, emphasis was placed on the significance of the organization, at the UN, of an international conference devoted to the settlement of the problems of underdevelopment, establishment of a new world economic order to boost each nation's development, overcome the world crisis and broaden collaboration among all peoples on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

During the interview, it was shown that everything possible should be done to strengthen the unity of action and the solidarity of communist and worker parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, of all democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces, in the struggle for freedom, security and disarmament, democracy and social progress.

The interview was attended by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO CHILEAN CP LEADER

AU150910 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Sep 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Chile

On your 70th birthday, I have the particular pleasure of extending to you warm congratulations and best wishes for health and long life and for success in the Communist Party of Chile's struggle to attain the Chilean people's aspirations for peace, democracy, and socioeconomic progress.

I express the conviction that the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the RCP and the Communist Party of Chile will further develop to the mutual benefit of the cause of peace and socialism and in the interest of strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement and the progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LUXEMBOURG PARTY DELEGATION

AU231826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1640 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/9/1986 -- On Tuesday, the RCP general secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received a delegation of the Christian Social Party of Luxembourg, led by Jean Spautz, president of that party, now visiting Romania, invited by the National Council of the Socialist Deomocracy and Unity Front (SDUF). On the delegation are Guillaume Bourg, secretary-general, and Georges Pierret, that party's permanent assistant secretary.

The head of the delegation showed appreciation at the successes scored by Romanian in industrial and agricultural development and in enhancing the Romanian people's standard, materially and spiritually.

Greeting the guests, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for their appreciations and expressed his conviction that the visit of the Christian Social Party delegation would contribute to the growth of relations between the two countries and peoples.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, questions were approached related to the further development of the collaboration and cooperation between the two parties and views were exchanged on the current international situation. Concern was expressed over the world tension and the escalation of the arming policy.

In context, Nicolae Ceausescu placed emphasis on the need for the European countries and all the states of the world to assume greater responsibility and work for an end to the arms race, for a passage to disarmament, nuclear first and foremost. In that respect, the necessity was stressed of halting the further deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe, of the withdrawal of the ones in place and the building of a united Europe of peace, collaboration, free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

Stress was laid on the fact that a reduction -- even unilateral -- of arms, troops and military expenses would be highly significant for the recovery of the international climate, as it would pave the way for the achievement of the understandings and agreements required for general disarmament, for the final elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe and the world.

The guest praised Romania's actions in the realm of disarmament and the consolidation of peace, such as the recent initiative for a five-per cent cut in arms, troops and military spending, which bespeaks the wish to make a factural contribution to the disarmament process, to the building of a better and more just world.

During the interview, Nicolae Ceausescu made an assessment of the positive results scored at the Stockholm conference, which confer fresh prospects on the security and cooperation process in Europe.

The RCP general secretay and Romania's president pointed out that, under the complex circumstances of the international life, the democratic and progressive forces, the peoples everywhere should concert their efforts with a view to checking the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, solving litigious issue only by way of negotiations and promoting a firm policy of peace, detente and broad international cooperation.

The interview was attended by Tamara Dobrin, chairman of the Executive Bureau of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council.

GIOSAN, TOTU MEET ZAMBIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU231839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1651 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/9/1986 -- On Tuesday, September 23, the chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Nicolae Giosan, had an interview with a delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia led by Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, speaker of the assembly, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the GNA.

Information was exchanged during the talk on the activity and concerns of the two legislative bodies and in that context emphasis was placed on the contribution they can make to the development and diversification of the Romanian-Zambian relations of friendship and cooperation. Stress was laid also on the role of the parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countries in the peoples' general effort to establish a climate of peace and security the world over.

The same day the Zambian guests had interviews with Ioan Totu, foreign affairs minister, and with executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO DIMBOVITA COUNTY

AU232003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/9/1986 -- On September twenty-three in the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu started a working visit of the Dimbovita County. This county has imposed itself as a vigorous economic centre of the country, holding a front-ranking place in the manufacture of compressor refrigerators, lathes, electronic and electrotechnological products, cement and oil, steel and steel laminars. The marketable industrial production of the county went up more than 8.3 times as to 1965, the agricultural one nearly three times and the volume of fixed assets some six times.

According to the guidelines of the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP, over the current five-year plan period Dimbovita will continue its economic and social development. The industrial production of the county is planned to grow nearly fourty-three per cent by 1990 compared to 1985. At the same time an ample investment programme is envisaged in the social, cultural, town development and husbanding planes.

The visit of the president of the republic started with the town of Titu, where in the years following the Ninth RCP Congress modern industrial enterprises have been built. First visit was an enterprise manufacturing industrial electrodes, a unit that was conceived and equipped entirely in the country. [passage omitted]

Next, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu visited the Petresti Commune. The innabitants warmly welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, daughter of that Dimbovita settlement.

The Petresti production section of the Gaesti refrigerators manufacturing enterprise -- a recently commissioned unit -- was seen round. It manufactures metal components and in future it will produce assembly parts for refrigerators.

Then Nicolae Ceausescu; and Elena Ceausescu were invited to see the exhibition "Development of Agriculture in Dimobovita County, an opportunity to discuss current problems and the prospects of improving activities and efficiency in agriculture. The county's overall farm output increased almost five times over the last twenty years. It was showed that erosion control works were performed on more than 160,000 hectares, drainage works on some 60,000 hectares and that about five thousand hectares were drained off. This year's plant productions were bigger than last year. Likewise, in the eight months elapsed since the beginning of this year the animal output plan was overfulfilled. Well represented in the exhibition was fruit-tree growing, a sector that doubled its production in the past twenty years. [passage omitted]

The working visit to Dimbovita County continued in the town of Moreni which boasts an important economic potential.

Over the last two decades new units of the machine and light industries were built while the existing ones were updated. Consequently, the industrial production went up almost twelve times. Modren residential districts were erected and urban facilities were made available. [passage omitted]

From Moreni the presidential helicopter headed for Tirgoviste, the seat of the county.

In Tirgoviste municipality, old capital of Walachia, -- just as throughout the visit -- Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by thousands of inhabitants who acclaimed and cheered at length.

In an open car Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu headed for the headquarters of the county party committee were they met with the members of the Bureau of the Dimbovita County Committee of the RCP.

STAMBOLIC RECEIVES, TALKS WITH MOSCOW DELEGATION

LD231547 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Presidency, today received a delegation of the Soviet capital that is in Yugoslavia in connection with the Moscow Days in Belgrade. The talks stressed that cooperation between Moscow and Belgrade, and also between the RSFSR and the SR of Serbia, significantly contributes to the positive development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

Stambolic noted the significance of promoting cooperation, in particular in economy and science. It is necessary to make efforts on both sides to reduce the existing trade deficit of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, because only with balanced trade can the volume of exchange between the two countries increase. In Belgrade, Stambolic added, there are many collectives dealing with imports and exports from and to the Soviet Union, so that in contacts with businessmen problems from this area can be solved.

A.A. Nizovtseva, secretary of the Moscow City party committee, head of the delegation of the USSR capital, conveyed her impression that in Belgrade, as in Moscow, the working atmosphere can be felt everywhere. In the USSR capital, she continued, problems in trade, education and transportation are currently being tackled.

The talks in the Serbian Presidency were also attended by Aleksandar Bakocevic, president of the City Assembly, and Viktor Maltsev, USSR ambassador in Belgrade.

SAWPY OFFICIAL TALKS WITH POLISARIO DELEGATION

LD222127 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1906 GMT 22 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 22 (TANJUG) -- The position and activities of the Polisario Front and topical international questions, with special emphasis on activities of the movement of Nonaligned countries, were the main topics of the talks conducted in Belgrade today by member of the Presidency of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of The Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY) Marjan Rozic and members of a delegation of the Polisario Front.

During the long and friendly conversation, the delegation of the Polisario Front, headed by member of the Politburo of the Front and Minister of Defense of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic Ibrahim Ghali Mostefa, expressed gratitude to Yugoslavia for its consistent support and assistance to the struggle of the Saharan people in the realisation of legitimate national rights.

The conversation also laid emphasis on significance of the recently concluded Eighth Summit of Nonaligned Countries in Harare for the further strengthening of the action ability and unity of the movement.

The delegation of the Polisario Front arrived in Belgrade at the invitation of the Federal Conference of the SAWPY.

MILITARY INDUSTRY PLANS EXPORT INCREASE

LD232123 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, September 23 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav military industry plans for its exports to grow at an average annual rate of 15 per cent in the coming five-year period, as assistant Yugoslav Secretary for National Defence, Gen Svetislav Popovic said today.

During a tour of the standing exhibition of armament and military equipment in Nikinci, near Belgrade, by delegates of the National Defence Committee of the assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Defence Chamber, Gen Popovic said the Yugoslav production of armaments and military equipment had recorded an average annual growth rate of 5.6 per cent in the past five years.

The Yugoslav military industry annually averages two billion dollars in export revenues.

LCY DISCUSSES ADOPTING CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

LD232218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1649 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG) -- Today the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee held a session presided over by Milanko Renovica, and discussed a working basis for adopting stands on the initiatives for changing certain regulations in the SFRY Constitution which arose from the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management and from the public discussion of the analysis. These proposals will be discussed by the Federal Social Council for the Issues of Social Order toward the middle of October and its stands will be sent to the SFRY Presidency, which on the basis of this should establish a proposal to undertake changes to the SFRY Constitution.

At the session it was stressed that in taking stands on concrete proposals from the critical analysis and the public discussion, it is necessary to consistently proceed from the stands of the 13th LCY Congress, from the established ideopolitical stands of the LCY Central Committee, from the established constitutional concept of the Yugoslav Federation on relations, which the unity and togetherness of the Socialist Republic of Serbia are based on, and on the realization of the constitutional position of the worker in distributing and managing income and assets of social reproduction, and on the system of social planning, and on other key questions of our society's development.

The Presidium decided that most of the proposals put forward in the public discussion that are in favor of developing constitutional principles and more adequate solutions in the normative part of the constitution should be discussed immediately as part of the process of preparations for the initiatives of the SFRY Presidency for undertaking constitutional changes.

In accordance with this, it was stressed that constitutional regulation should not be delayed on those questions raised in the public discussion for which more adequate solutions in the constitution are necessary to strengthen basic production relations, get out of the crisis, and create conditions for a more stable development and efficient functioning of the political system. In particular, those issues that would entail the maintenance of the existing differences in views in the LC and in society that would weaken the ideopolitical and action unity of the LCY and stimulate the activity of bureaucratic and dogmatic, bourgeois and liberalist, and other oppositional forces should not be delayed.

At the session it was stressed that for most of the proposals the necessary scientific and expert research has already been carried out and that presently it is primarily necessary to hold political discussions in the most responsible organs of the federation, the republic, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and that these discussions would form part of the essence and reality of each proposal and formulate united stands on its acceptability or unacceptability.

The Presidium believes that the overall activity on preparing proposals for constitutional changes should be organized as soon as possible in the constitutional commission of the SFRY Assembly, in accordance with experience so far in the work on constitutional changes. In this whole activity, the Federal Social Council for Questions of Social Order should be fully involved.

The Presidium stressed in particular that in all the activities in this area, the starting point should always be the fact that further development and effective functioning of the political system does not depend only on normative solutions, but primarily on the activity of subjective forces and on all the subjects of the system working on changing relations and behavior in practice.

However, it was pointed out that even without waiting for changes in the law on associated labor, it is necessary to implement as soon as possible the stands of the 24th session of the LCY Central Committee, in view of the changes in earning and distributing income and personal income, and changes in legal regulations and social compact on income, so these changes can be implemented at the beginning of next year. In implementing these tasks it is necessary to coordinate the activity of the LC, trade unions, Socialist Alliance, and the federal and republican organs.

The Presidium also discussed the realization of the place and role of social organization and citizens' associations in the political system and in the front of organized socialist forces, which will be given priority in a discussion at a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference. Stress was laid on the duty of communists, which should be given priority importace, so through the Socialist Alliance they make efforts to create conditions for this influential democratic potential to diretly orient its forces toward the further development of the political system of socialist self-management; the realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization; development of education, science, culture, sport, environmental protection, and other jointly established aims in the society's development. This will make it possible to overcome isolation and lack of links between social organizations and associations, and at the same time make it possible for the institutions of the political system to become further democratized and open up more toward initiatives and proposals of these organizations and associations.

The Presidium also discussed and adopted a program of activities for preparing a session of the LCY Central Committee on ideopolitical and action training of the organizations and organs of the LCY for implementing the decisions and tasks of the 13th LCY Congress.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY CONSIDERS INCOMES, ECONOMY

LD231729 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 23 Sep (TANJUG) -- The percentage of income left to associated labor organizations in the SR of Croatia is lower from year to year. While in 1981 it amounted to 64.5 percent, last year it dropped to 52.3 percent. Though this percentage varies from one municipality to another, and from one organization to another, still its steady decrease is worrying.

The Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Croatia today discussed a report on recorded violations and protection of self-managing rights and social property in the area of earning and distributing income and assets for personal income, supported the submitted report and sent it to the Croatia Assembly for further consideration. At the session it was also pointed out that action should be carried out in a continuous fashion and even more responsibly, so that income will be even more a function of work and work results. Constant increases of expenditures from the economy's income should be resolutely curbed in the future, while each new demand should be analyzed in detail.

The purpose of the report, based on a 20 year activity of all the attorneys of social self-management in the republic, is that all the responsible subjects should draw from its appropriate conclusions and themselves undertake measures in this area.

The Executive Council adopted a decision that the guaranteed personal income for workers in the SR of Croatia in the second half of the year should be 43,600 dinars per month. The decision takes effect on 1 October. The new amount of the guaranteed personal income is higher by 40 percent than the guaranteed paid personal income in the first 6 months of the year,the amount which in Croatia was received by 11,714 workers from 71 organizations of associated labor.

In a discussion of the analysis of the implementation of republican laws it was said that since the adoption of the Republican Constitution in 1974 the Croatian Assembly has adopted 721 republican laws. If to this number one adds dozens of federal laws, then it is necessary to ask the question: How much space in such voluminous legal regulating remains for self-management? It was pointed out that many laws are not being implemented, that some are partially formulated and imprecise, while others cannot be implemented and so forth. As was said, the best applied are those laws which have clear punitive regulations. [passage omitted]

DISSATISFACTION WITH TRADE UNIONS EXAMINED

AU231954 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Sep 86 p 2

[Zoran Slavujevic article: "How Can Workers 'Win Over' the Trade Union"]

[Excerpts] All discussions about the activity of the LC and the communists in the front [apparent reference to SAWP] unavoidably lead to thinking about the role of the trade union. All the more so considering that it is more and more obvious that very few people are today satisfied with the current position of the organization of the workers class and its real capability to influence the status and the position of its membership.

The workers class' dissatisfaction with the trade union organization is amplified by the fact that disturbed conditions in economic activities and life, and the continuous erosion of the standard of living affect first and worst the production strata of society, while the trade union organization often continues to stand between its aspirations of being the interpreter of class interests and the attempts of bureaucratic forces within and around it to make it a mere transmission belt for leading political factors, and thereby pushing it onto a social sidetrack.

Start According to a Directive [subhead]

For a real analysis of the trade union position and the communists' activity and influence in it, one should, of course, go several decades back. [passage omitted]

The influence of the party on the cadre policy in the trade union and particularly on the election of its leading people is of crucial importance for relations between the LCY and the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. Cadre changes in the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia often meant bringing in some individuals to the most responsible posts from outside of the trade union. [passage omitted]

Cadre combinations are today mainly done through various coordination councils for the cadre policy, primarily at the republican and provincial levels, and thus it sometimes happens that individuals who have no experience with union work get the most responsible jobs in the union. Disagreements about the usurpation of the Federation of Trade Unions membership's right to elect its representatives are becoming more frequent and more open. This is the sense of the top union officials' call for the trade union to turn more toward the cadres that have evolved through its actions, the cadres that are familiar with the means of the union struggle, the cadres that enjoy the trust of the membership. [passage omitted]

A request for the reassessment of relations within the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia appears, to a great extent, as a confusion of the issue. What is involved is the fact that no adequate forms of cooperation between the organizations of the LCY and the organizations of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia have been found yet. These forms of cooperation are mainly stretched between two extremes: either the party leadership decides on the concrete tasks of the organs and organizations of the Federation of Trade Unions (which represents the preservation of the relations of transmission), or a strict division of tasks is insisted upon, (which means pushing unions to deal with traditional "union" questions in the process of which the union very often finds itself without the necessary support of the LC and the fuller LC members' involvement in the union actions). [passage omitted]

And finally, since the phrase about the need for the greater involvement of the LC members in the union is mentioned so often, one should say the following: About two-thirds of the members of the trade union organs are members of the LC; out of 238 members of the present and previous convocation of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia only five were not in the membership of the LC, and more than 90 percent of them have conducted or are conducting certain party functions. Considering the number of sessions held by the trade union organs, the number of items on their agenda, the number of participations in discussions, etc., one cannot say that they have not been active. [passage omitted]

The task of communists in the 1930's was to "win over" the trade unions ("Workers into the party, communists into the trade unions")., while today, it appears, the task facing workers is to "win over" the trade unions.

INFORMATION COMMISSION LOOKS AT PUBLIC MEDIA

LD222213 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1226 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- The public information media made a significant contribution not only to the preparations and reporting of the recently held party congresses but also to the post-congress activity in connection with the current socioeconomic and political situation, Dr Zivorad Minovic said in his introductory speech at today's joint session of the Commission for Information and the Commission for ideological and Theoretical Work of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

After the initial assessment, Minovic, however, went on to say that a section of the public information media and some journalists were behaving as though the congresses never took place. We are faced here with open antisocialist and anticommunist attacks, he said. All the crucial events in the history of the Yugoslav CP-LCY are being questioned while we are now being accused outright of being a "Stalinist party." Calls in favor of a multiparty system, i.e., of bourgeois and political pluralism and for partnership relations are being published. One wonders, Minovic remarked, how it is possible that, contrary to what they were saying until recently, some well-known personalities from the political and cultural life succumb to petty politicking and even anticommunism in their struggle for power.

This is not only ideopolitical hypocrisy but also hypocrisy on the plane of human relations. If, until recently, we spoke of the "masked ball" in relation to some puzzling and controversial phenomena in our ideological life, today we are speaking about the "unmasked ball." The masks have come off.

Speaking about the tasks facing communists in the editorial boards, Zivorad Minovic stressed that we cannot allow ourselves to decline into a state of inferiority in the name of some quasi-democracy even as regards anticommunism or to succumb to a kind of trendy behavior of preaching democracy, but omitting its socialist attributes or of being against socialist democracy, in general. We are witnessing the emergence of people preaching some kind of "disguised democracy" who, in actual fact, think in Stalinist categories, denounce people left and right, give their views not only of the leadership but of the congresses and the entire LC and have an ambition of being above everybody else. Minovic said that a tendency has recently arisen to negate both the federal and self-managing character of the Yugoslav community. Fanning nationalism is gaining ground and some sections of this public information media have displayed particular zeal in this. Serbian nationalists are putting forward variations to their old slogan according to which the Serbs have lost in peacetime what they won in wars. They are fomenting hatred and their goal is to sow dissent between the Serbian people and other nations and nationalities. They strive to create not only an anti-Albanian but also anti-Croat and anti-Slovene mood. In an organized way, they are sowing intranational dissent.

Last summer's polemics, Minovic continued, demonstrated not only who thinks what, but also the nature of the editorial policy in the publications where these polemics appeared. In this context he noted that, for instance, DUGA has given a large amount of space to people who allegedly reflect the public opinion in their environments. As a result, not only has a false picture been created about the state of intranational and intrarepublican relations (for instance, between Serbia and Slovenia) but there is also a mood conducive to nationalist behavior. In this way, some papers have obviously decided that the so-called intellectual elite should make judgments about intranational relations without consulting people of the working class.

The first participant in the ensuing debate, Vojislav Micovic, remarked that he was not as concerned about the onslaught of alien ideologies, of both internal and external origin, as about the fact that our ideological front has become narrow, that we have become passive, and that the number of people prepared publicly to write or speak in defense of our system of values and ideas has decreased.

In Micovic's view, if the LC is to embark on a more vigorous action in its ideological struggle, it must resist the pressure to impose on us all sorts of complexes -- the complex of a Stalinist party, the complex of being dogmatic every time we try to oppose anticommunist ideas, or the complex of being against the nation whenever we try to fight nationalism within our own nation.

Micovic warned of some articles that, by using the slogan according to which the LCY should be broadly linked with the masses to promote their view that the participation by nonparty members in, for instance, the top government bodies, would more or less enable us to emerge from the crisis. It is not difficult to see that the intention behind this is to remove the LC from the social scene.

In a situation when we have shown our determination to develop a democratic atmosphere, it is the LC's duty to warn of the ideological character of the events that basically threaten the attained level of democracy, Dusan Mitevic stressed. If we wish to develop socialist democracy we must not allow the forces that are behind not a small number of articles of nonsocialist character and of anticommunist intentions to lead the way.

In Mitevic's assessment, an increase in the activity of those holding opposing views and of other various groups stems from their estimation that although our crisis is deep, the LC and other subjective forces are too weak to respond to the crisis with positive changes. That is the reason that these forces always launch an attack on the LC when it is insufficiently aggressive, when it is not much of a nuisance for them.

Dusan Metivic stressed that it was no coincidence that the personality of Josip Broz Tito had increasingly become the butt of the opposition's attacks. The opposition's new historians impute to Tito's personality whatever suits their needs and their views about historical events. Some have even embarked on directly calling Tito to account and to pose questions about some recent events in our history -- KNJIZEVENE NOVINE, for instance, is among these.

Why is all this being done to Tito's personality? Is it because his work and his myth are a great obstacle to the opposition circles. They are aware of the fact that, as Tito's and Yugoslavia's reputation among the people are so great, they cannot expect to have their goals realized until that reputation is undermined. That is why they insist so much that Tito and Kardelj were the men of the Comintern despite the well-known fact that the Comintern was under Stalin's crucial influence. One could laugh all this off were it not so sad and rather dangerous.

Mitevic, Dragomir Draskovic, and a number of others made critical remarks about the book by Mijalko Todorovic "The Political Essence of the Social Crisis" ["Politiciko Bice Drustvene Krize"]. Mitevic said that Todorovic's book is a most detailed study of the idea of a need for a multiparty system. Last summer the opposition concentrated on this idea because it views it as a way of destroying the LC and of attaining the position where it could easily push the LC into the "archives of history."

Slavko Vukomanovic was categorical in his statement: It is absolutely clear that for several months now we have been witnessing attempts to create an ideological concept of a "third Yugoslavia." When all that has been written about it in Serbia is summed up it transpires that the road to this "third Yugoslavia" does not proceed via the republic of Uzice but follows the direction of Ravna Gora, monarchy of a bourgeois Yugoslavia.

According to Vukomanovic, Djuretic's book [Vojislav Djuretic, historian, expelled from LCY early 1986 for his controversial book "The Allies and the Yugoslav War Drama"] was a precursor of those views which maintain that there was no authentic socialist revolution on our territory and that present-day Yugoslavia is a result of some historical coincidence and personal agreements and tricks on both the Yugoslavia and international scene.

It is simply unbelievable that serious people, historians, are doing this today: calling Serbs to rally, to unite; developing a myth about the tragic destiny of the Serbian nation, believing all along that the time has come for the Serbs to return to those ideological and political concepts which the revolution defeated.

Similar concepts, Vukomanovic said, gained prominence during the mass movement [in Croatia in the early seventies]. Here the ideas came from the opposite direction but the causes were the same: links with emigres abroad and international circles, the myth about a national state, about threats to Croats and their 1,000-year old continuity. One aspect of the mass movement and the situation in Kosovo is very indicative: in both cases the LC was prepared to compromise in various ways with reactionary ideologies. The question arises: Are we not, here in Serbia, witnessing a similar situation today?

A similar view was expressed by Rados Smiljkovic, who said that there were cases, as he put it, of "individuals from forums flirting with the people promoting opposition views." For him, that is one of the main reasons that a section of honest scientific workers has become passive and has sunk into opportunist silence.

TWO STUDENTS SENTENCED FOR 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY'

LD221711 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Summary] Zagreb 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Grand Council of the Zagreb District Court sentenced two Yugoslav students today for hostile activites. Ivica Jankovic, 25, from Sinj was sentenced to 2 years and Blaz Petrovic 24, from Klobuk to 18 months in prison. According to the findings, from July 1985 to June 1986 Jankovic and Petrovic came into contact with members of Ustasha terrorist groups during several visits to West Germany, with the intention of conspiring to carry out anti-Yugoslav activities and acts of sabotage inside Yugoslavia.